The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4765. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

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Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicated agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

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I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

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I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

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NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE, Corner of 4th-av. and 76th-st., Central Park.

A HOUSE AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu, presented to the Institute, have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieut. A. J. his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from that daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of "your Buchu" with the children under our charge may save many a superintendent and matron of boarding-schools and asylums a great amount of annoyance, and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than habit, punishment that is (not knowing that it is weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly bestowed upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am,

Yours very respectfully, COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 26, 1866.

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From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 20, 1866.

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New-York of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is 24 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

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From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN.
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

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REMARKS FROM CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

After a careful analysis of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable. NEEVERS & YATES.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1866.

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BOSTON HERALD.

We do not like to advertise worthless wares, or articles calculated to deceive our readers; and when we see an advertiser like Mr. Helmbold, whom we have known for years, gradually extend his advertising from year to year, until he become the largest advertiser in the United States, we are satisfied that the statements in regard to his articles must be correct.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1866.

Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the City of New-York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upward of ten years: have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealing. Commencing in a small way, his articles must possess merit to insure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him, can confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted; and really, in our own long business experience as an advertising medium, we have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

BUCHU.

FROM THE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuresis, and like other simple medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Oct. 23.

The Emperor of France About to Issue Another Manifesto.

Baron Von Beust to be Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LORD CLARENDON

Reported Defeat of the Turks by the Candiotes.

FRANCE.

Another French Manifesto About to be Issued.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

There are rumors here to-day that another manifesto is about to be issued to the different Diplomatic Representatives of the Empire.

CANDIA.

Reports of a Tremendous Battle—Repulse of the Turks.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Reports have been received here from Candia stating that after four days heavy fighting the Christian forces had repulsed the Turkish army.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust to be Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Vienna *Presse* of to-day says that Baron VON BEUST is very likely to be the Foreign Minister.

ENGLAND.

Illness of Lord Clarendon.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Lord CLARENDON is seriously ill.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 23—Noon.

The Cotton market is firm and quiet. The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15¼d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 23—Noon.

The Breadstuffs market is firmer, Flour and Wheat all tending upward, and Corn has advanced to 31s. 3d. for mixed Western.

Liverpool Lard Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 23—Evening.

The market for Lard is inactive.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 23—Noon.

The London Money market is firm. Consols for money, 89¼.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 23—Evening.

The money market is quiet.

Consols, 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

The following are the opening prices of American Securities:

Erie R. R. Shares	50¾
Illinois Central Shares	78¼
U. S. Five-Twenties	69

The following are the closing prices:

Eries	50¾
Illinois Centrals	78¼
United States Five-twenties	68¾

MARINE NEWS.

The Steamship Nova Scotian Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, has arrived.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

THE LATE HURRICANE IN THE BAHAMAS.

The United States Consul, Mr. KIRKPATRICK, under date of Nassau, Oct. 9, in addressing the Secretary of State, says the hurricane on the 1st inst., was one of the severest and most destructive that has occurred since 1813. "There is scarcely a house in this place," he adds, "or on the Bahamas, that has not suffered to some extent, while the destruction to the shipping in the harbor and along the coast has been alike fearful. The loss of life, although small here, has been severe on some of the out Islands.

The only American vessel in the harbor, the *Union*, of Harrington, was driven on shore, but she will probably be saved.

There have arrived here since the following vessels: Brig *Concord*, of Bath, Me., bound here, with loss of spars, sails, main and mizzen-topmasts, and otherwise damaged. Also, the bark *John Curtis*, of Brunswick, Me., from Havana, bound to Turk's Island, has aground at Southwest Bay, with like losses. She will probably be saved. A bark, supposed to be the *Anna Palmer*, was off here on Sunday last, but could not enter the harbor; was last seen standing to the northward, with mainmast and bowsprit gone, with fore and mizzen-topmasts. There was no sail upon her but a spanker foresail and staysail. She has not been heard from, although a vessel has gone in search of her. The *Anna Palmer* was also bound to Turk's Island. The schooner *Seth Rich*, of New-York, broke from her anchorage at East Harbor, and reached here yesterday with the loss of main-mast, rigging, sails, boat anchors and other material damage. The ship *John N. Cushing*, of Newburyport, arrived this afternoon from Boston, bound to New-Orleans, in a very crippled condition, having lost her main-mast, fore and mizzen-top-masts, sails and other material damages. She lies outside the harbor, being too large to enter without throwing out part of her cargo. The United States gunboat *Tahoma*, W. GIBSON, Commander, also put in here short of coal, and materially injured in her machinery, spars and bulwarks. She will, however, proceed on her voyage to-morrow, after taking in coal enough to take her to her destination, viz: Pensacola. She left Boston Sept. 22. Although the hurricane passed here on the 1st, she did not encounter it until the 3d. I have heard of several wrecks of American vessels at the different Islands, but have not thus far received the names of any of them, or the fate of their crews. I much fear the loss of life has been fearful. Not a single officer or seaman has yet reached this Consulate, although eight days have elapsed since the hurricane. I hope to be able to apprise you fully by the time of the departure of the steamer for New-York.

P. S.—Since writing the above, part of the crew of the brig *Henry*, from Portland, bound to Havana, wrecked at Abaco, have arrived here. Three of the crew were drowned. The vessel is a total loss; also brig *Rival*, of New-York, from New-York, bound to Galveston; vessel a total loss; part of cargo, with officers and crew, saved. A vessel arriving reports having passed, on the 6th inst., the brig *John Hastings*, of New-York, abandoned; foremast gone; boat upside down in docks; bark *L. Wellis Rich*, from Boston to Matanzas, with ice and general cargo—vessel a total loss at Abaco; also brig *Hydra*, of Searsport, from Wilmington, N. C., to Havana, with lumber—mast cut away and on the bank; also, nationality unknown, bark *Raven*, lost at Great Stirrup Cay—vessel capsized and all hands lost; also British bark *Tickler*, from New-York to Havana with general cargo—total loss at Eleuthera."

ASSIGNMENT OF TROOPS.

General orders No. 82, Headquarters Department of Washington, Oct. 19, announces the following assignment of troops in this Department: To the garrison of Washington, Brevet Major-Gen. W. H. EMORY, Colonel Fifth United States Cavalry, commanding the First and Third Battalion Twelfth United States Infantry; the Forty-fourth Regiment United States Veteran Reserve Infantry, and a detachment of the Fifth United States Cavalry; headquarters at Sedgwick Barracks, in this city. Fort McHenry, Maryland—Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. BROOKS, Colonel Fourth United States Artillery, commanding Company S; headquarters Fourth United States Artillery. Fort Washington, Maryland—Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. FOLLETT, Captain Fourth United States Cavalry, commanding Companies A and D, Fourth United States Artillery. Fort Whipple, Virginia—Maj. JOSEPH STEWART, Fourth United States Artillery, commanding Companies C and H, Fourth United States Artillery. Battery Rodgers, Alexandria, Va.—Brevet Col. C. L. BEST, Captain Fourth United States Artillery, commanding Company F, Fourth United States Artillery. Fort Foot Maryland—Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. P. MILLER, Captain Fourth United States Artillery, commanding Company E, Fourth United States Artillery.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

A circular has been issued from the War Department stating that there is, doubtless, some just ground of complaint in representations which have been made to the Department in relation to the issue, and cooking, and serving of soldiers' rations. It is directed that if in the economical use of the ration any savings arise they should be appropriated exclusively to the improvement of the soldiers' table fare, or his comfort in the quarters, and not to be diverted in any other manner. The design is to insure a proper expenditure of the company fund for the exclusive benefit of the enlisted men. It is also directed that the loaf of bread for issue to troops should never be made to weigh less than eighteen full ounces.

MILITARY.

Brevet Major-Gen. GEO. W. GETTY has relinquished the command of the District of Texas, which is assumed by Brevet Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, Colonel of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEORGE TAYLOR, Surgeon of the United States Army, is assigned as chief medical officer of the district.

TRANSPORTATION OF COTTON.

The Treasury Department has just issued additional regulations concerning the transportation of cotton in bond, to the following effect:

It having been represented that much hardship and inconvenience are entailed upon the smaller planters and farmers in the interior counties of the cotton producing districts, or in consequence of the enforcement of recent regulations concerning the removal of cotton in bond, and that additional and much needed facilities would be offered by allowing bonds for securing payment of the tax upon delivery of the cotton at the point of destination to be taken by the collector of the receiving district, instead of the collector of the district whence the cotton is shipped, as provided by regulations, series 2, No. 5, issued from this office under date of July 31, 1866. The following additional regulation upon the subject have been adopted for securing the payment of the tax, and as affording the measure of relief sought for:

Parties desirous of bringing cotton to seaports or other places for shipment from other districts will be allowed to do so upon executing and delivering to the collector of the district where such seaport or place is situated, a bond with two or more sufficient sureties approved by the collector receiving it conditioned for the payment of the tax upon all cotton for which permits may be granted by the assessor of the district in which such cotton may be grown. This bond must be executed in a penal sum equal to double the amount of the tax on the quantity of cotton intended to be removed and *in transitu* at any one time during its continuance, and assessors will be careful not to grant further permits upon any bond when the tax upon the quantity already permitted amounts to one-half the sum named therein, until certificates of payment of the tax on the whole or a portion of the cotton transported under former permits are received from the receiving collector, when additional permits may be granted; but in no case must the tax upon the quantity under permit and accounted for exceed one-half the penal sum of the bond. Thus, if the bond is given in a sum securing the tax upon 500 bales of 400 pounds each, when this limit is reached no further permit should be granted except upon the receipt of delivery and payment as hereinafter provided. Immediately upon the execution of this bond, the Collector to whom it is delivered will transmit it, retaining a copy thereof in his office, to the Assessor of the district whence it is intended to remove the cotton, who will thereupon be authorized to grant permits for the removal of the cotton upon application being made by the principal or his agent. Upon receiving this application the Assessor will grant permits. The Circular concludes with instructions to the Assessor and Collector, and it is stated that if the cotton has not been weighed before removal by a duly appointed weigher, the amount of tax named in the permit will be based upon the weight as certified by the owner or the proprietor of the gin house. In order to arrive at the true amount of tax to be paid on the cotton removed under these conditions, it must be marked upon its arrival in the receiving district by the officer appointed for that purpose, to whom a fee of twenty-five cents per bale will be paid for this service, and upon whose certificate of the weight the tax shall be collected. These regulations are to be considered additional to, and as not superceding those contained in Series 2, No. 5, or the additional regulations published under date of Sept. 25, 1866.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN PORTUGAL.

The State Department has received the following communication:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
LISBON, Sept. 21, 1866.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington City:

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that the Board of Public Health of this kingdom has declared the Ports of Philadelphia and New-York as infected with cholera, and all the other ports of the United States as suspected of the same disease from the 1st of July last.

In consequence of this measure, and until orders to the contrary, all vessels arriving at any of the Portugese ports from Philadelphia and New-York, and which shall have sailed thence on and after the 1st of July last, will be subjected to a quarantine of ten days after discharging their cargoes into Lazarette. Vessels arriving under the same circumstances from any other port in the United States will be subject to a quarantine of five days. It is proper to remark while on this subject, that there being for the present no other lazarette in Portugal but at Lisbon, all vessels arriving at any other Portuguese port, whether in the kingdom or in the adjoining islands of Madeira and the Azores, will be sent to Lisbon to perform such quarantine, and only then be allowed to return to the port of their destination. Quarantines performed, however, in these cases, at any accredited lazarette, such as Port Mahon or Vigo, it will be allowed by the Portuguese authorities. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. A. MUNRO, Consul U. S. A.

A CONFEDERATE CEMETERY.

On Thursday next the Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester, Va., will be inaugurated with imposing ceremonies, a leading feature being the interment of the bodies of Gen. ASHBY and his brother, Capt. ASHBY. Ex-Gov. and ex-rebel Gen. WISE delivers the address, and arrived here this evening from Richmond, on his way to fulfill his engagement. The Virginians are making systematic efforts to gather the remains of the rebel dead from the various battle-fields, to reinter them in cemeteries, and the performances at Winchester will shortly be repeated at Fredericksburg and Petersburgh, where grounds for a similar purpose are being prepared. At both these places Mr. WISE will be the orator.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Strong efforts are being made by certain parties from New-Orleans—chief among whom is W. H. C. KING, editor of the *Times*—to procure the removal of CUTHBERT BULLITT, United States Marshal for the District of Louisiana. The attempt meets with the unqualified disapproval of the Bench and Bar of all parties and creeds. Col. BULLITT will tender his resignation if its acceptance will in any manner strengthen him in his efforts to secure peace and harmony. He has been a consistent Union man from the commencement of the war, and established the first Johnson Club in the United States.

TAX AFFAIRS.

Disbursing officers and agents will make monthly lists of the tax retained by them during the month, in duplicate—one to be forwarded directly to the bureau in which the accounts of the officer or agent are stated, and the other to be filed with his accounts. At the end of each month the Second, Third and Fourth Auditors will severally cause consolidated accounts to be stated—one for each of the departments from which they receive accounts, containing the names of the officers and the amount of tax retained by each, arranged under the proper heads of appropriation. These accounts will be sent by the Auditors to the revising officers to be examined, passed and recorded as other accounts. When received and passed, and the reports of the Auditors approved by the revising officer, a requisition will be issued in favor of the United States, the amount thereof to be carried to the credit of the internal revenue fund, as a receipt from tax on salaries.

POSTAL AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

The Post-office Department issued an order to-day for twice a week mail service, commencing from the 1st of November, from Salt Lake City *via* St. George and Hardyville to Prescott, the Capital of Arizona. The time occupied in transportation between New-York and Arizona is twenty-two days.

NAVAL.

The United States steamer *Shamokin* was at Buenos Ayres, and the *Wasp* and *Kansas* at Montevideo on the 11th day of September.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY BROWNING.

Examination of the Powers of the Several Branches of the Government--Representation in the South, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The following important letter from Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior, will appear in the *National Intelligencer* to-morrow. It was written to some of his former constituents, and on being submitted to the President, he fully approved it, and desired it to be made public, with the understanding that it fully represented his present position:

SECRETARY BROWNING'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1866.

To Col. W. H. Benneson and Major H. V. Sullivan, Quincy, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: It would give me great pleasure to comply with your request, and visit Illinois to meet my old friends and neighbors, and talk to them face to face upon the great questions now before the country. But it is not practicable for me to do so. My public duties forbid it. Our Government is worth preserving. No people were ever blessed with one better worth it. But it is not certain that we will save it. There are now two tendencies in public affairs, both of which are fraught with danger. One is to a centralized power in the General Government; the other an absorption by the Legislative Department of many of the powers and prerogatives of the Executive and the Judiciary. The safety of a free Government is in keeping the power near the people. This was well understood by the statesmen who formed the original thirteen States, and united them and their people in one Federal Government. They gave to the General Government only such powers as were necessary for the welfare of the whole people of the United States, reserving all other powers to the States respectively and to their people, and in framing State Constitutions and laws they placed as much power as was compatible with the general welfare of the State in the government of counties, townships, and lesser municipalities. To guard still further against abuse, or too great concentration of power they distributed the functions of Government, State and Federal, in separate bodies of magistracy. The natural tendency of power is to strengthen its hands and enlarge its sphere of action, and if the Federal Government absorb great powers heretofore reserved to the States, or if one department usurps important functions of the others, the structure of our complex system will be radically changed, and our free Government will descend into despotism. The legislative is much the strongest of the departments, and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party for acts of usurpation. It is the only department from the encroachments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended. It has heretofore exercised more influence than is compatible with safety and entire freedom over both the Executive and the Judiciary. It has sometimes impressed a pernicious influence upon judicial action, and where it has failed to accomplish that in advance of judgments has subsequently overruled and annulled them. And without at all impugning the motives of Legislators, I may venture to say that if the present Congress were not restrained by positive and emphatic provisions of the Constitution they would greatly abridge, if they did not altogether annihilate the power of appointment to and removal from office now confided to the Executive, and the salutary restraint which he holds over legislation through the veto power. This is a danger always present when the Executive and the legislative departments are in antagonism, and it is certain in times of high party excitement to manifest itself, no matter what party may be in power. Safety is to be found only in holding each department firmly and closely within its orbit. If the proposed amendments of the Constitution be adopted, new and enormous power will be claimed and exercised by Congress, as warranted by such amendments, and the whole structure of our Government will perhaps gradually but yet surely be revolutionized. And so with the Judiciary. If the proposed amendments be adopted, they may and certainly will be used substantially to annihilate the State judiciaries. The first section of the proposed article contains, among others, the following provision: "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Why insert such a provision in the Federal Constitution. It already contains the following: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." This is identically the same except that it is a restraint upon the powers of the General Government alone, and has no reference or application to State Governments. And most of the State Constitutions, I believe all of them, contain a similar provision as a limitation upon the powers of the States respectively. Now when in the Federal Constitution there is this guarantee against arbitrary and oppressive invasions of the rights of the citizen by Federal authority, and a similar guarantee in the State Constitutions against like oppressive action by the State Governments, why insert in the Federal Constitution a new provision, which has no reference to the powers of the General Government, and imposes no restraints upon it, but is simply a repetition of a limitation upon the powers of State Governments which is already present in the State Constitutions? The object and purpose are manifest. It is to subordinate the State judiciaries in all things to Federal supervision and control; to totally annihilate the independence and sovereignty of State judiciaries in the administration of State laws, and the authority and control of the States over matters of purely domestic and local concern. If the State judiciaries are subordinated all the departments of the State Governments will be equally subordinated, for all State laws, let them relate to what department of Government they may, or to what domestic or local interest, will be equally open to criticism, interpretation and adjudication by the Federal tribunals, whose judgments and decrees will be supreme, and will override the decisions of the State Courts and leave them utterly powerless. The Federal judiciary has jurisdiction of all questions arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by virtue of this new provision, if adopted, every matter of judicial investigation, civil or criminal, however insignificant, may be drawn into the vortex of the Federal judiciary. In a controversy between two neighbors about the ownership of a pig, the unsuccessful party may allege that the State tribunals have deprived him of his property without due process of law, and take the case before the Federal tribunals for revision. So if a man be indicted for larceny or other crime, convicted and sentenced upon allegation of deprivation of liberty with due process of law, we may bring the case before the Federal tribunals for revision and reversal. So, too, if a murderer be arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, he may claim the protection of the new constitutional provision, allege that a State is about to deprive him of life without due process of law, and arrest all further proceedings until the Federal Government shall have inquired whether a State has a right to punish its own citizens for an infraction of its own laws, and have granted permission to the State tribunals to proceed. Under such a system the liberties of the people could not long be maintained. As already remarked, free governments can be preserved only by keeping the power near the people, to be exercised through local agencies. Under this new system State and local authority would not at once disappear. For some time they would contest jurisdiction with the Federal Government; but the inevitable and constantly-increasing tendency would be for the control of domestic affairs, to steal away from the people, the States and local municipal bodies, and centralize and concentrate in the hands of the Federal Government, and as party conflicts intensified and party victories alternated, the power would be more and more inexorably used by the dominant party to punish its enemies, reward its friends and strengthen and perpetuate its hold upon the power and patronage of the Government. Be assured, if this new provision be engrafted in the Constitution, it will, in time, change the entire structure and texture of our Government, and sweep away all the guarantees of safety devised and provided by our patriotic sires of the revolution. It is impossible to maintain our wise and happy form of Government without preserving the independence and sovereignty of the States within their appropriate and constitutional spheres. They are of primary and vital importance. The States may exist and perform all their functions without the Union or the Federal Government. The Union and the Federal Government cannot exist without the States, and they must be States of equality—equal in dignity, equal in rights, equal in power, equal in the control, absolute and unconditional of all things pertaining to their internal and local policy and interests. Another blow which the proposed Amendment aims at the Government which our fathers founded, is in the change of the basis of representation. This would be of very pernicious effect. Aggregate population is the true basis of representation. No matter how the elective franchise be disposed of, whether exercised by few or many, all classes of the community are represented. The interests of all classes of people in the same community are so interwoven and commingled that they cannot be separated, and whoever wields the representative power must do it for the good or ill of all, perhaps not precisely in the same degree, but he cannot use it so as largely to benefit one class without to some extent benefiting all, or to injure and oppress one class without to a greater or less extent injuring and oppressing all.

There are always, even in this country where the right of suffrage is most widely extended, large numbers who do not vote at all, whose interests, nevertheless, are cared for, and whose numbers, being computed in the apportionment of representation, widen the foundations of the representative assemblies. Such are all persons under 21 years of age, females of all ages, and unnaturalized foreigners. Why are they not permitted to vote? And, not being permitted, why are they counted in fixing the ratio of representation? They are not allowed to vote, because they are not supposed to be sufficiently instructed in political economy and governmental affairs to be entrusted with the elective franchise. They are computed in fixing the ratio because they are part of the same community with those who do vote, having interests in common with them, and their influence ought to be felt in shaping the laws by which their rights of life, liberty, and property are to be determined; and although they do not vote, their influence is felt and their interests are cared for, precisely because they are counted in fixing the relative weight of the communities to which they belong in the legislative assemblies, although their voices are not directly heard in determining who shall represent them. It is not true as is constantly alleged, that the relative strength of the States which were in rebellion will be increased by the results of the war if they are now allowed representation in the national councils. The present ratio of representation is adjusted by the census of 1860, and cannot be changed until after the census of 1870. Till that time, therefore, the relative strength of the several States of our country must remain precisely as it was under the census of 1860. After the census of 1870 the positive and relative strength of the Southern States in Congress and the Electoral College will both be diminished, even if the non-voting black population be included in the basis. In 1860 three-fifths of all the black population of the Southern States was counted. The census of 1870 will show the whole of the non-voting black population to be less than the three-fifths of 1860. Nor is it true that a vote in the South will outweigh a vote in the North, if the non-voting negro population be included in the basis of representation. If the proposed Amendment be adopted all the non-voting black population of the South will be excluded, while all the non-voting unnaturalized foreign population of the North will be counted. The great preponderance of unnaturalized, and consequently non-voting foreigners, is in Northern and Northwestern States. They and their families number hundreds of thousands perhaps millions, and yet they are all counted in fixing the rate of representation. This is right. I do not object to it. They are a part of the community. They help to make up the strength and productive wealth of the State, and ought to be computed in fixing its political power. But if it is right to count a non-voting population in one State, it is equally right to count it in another; and if counted in one and not in the other, it gives the one an advantage over the other incompatible with the equality of the States and of a dangerous and revolutionary tendency; while the unnaturalized, non-voting population of one section of the country will be constantly increasing, the non-voting black population of the other section, by obvious causes not now necessary to be mentioned, will be as constantly decreasing. It would be better for all parties and interests, and far more hopeful for the perpetuity of our Government, if something like an equilibrium of strength between the different sections of the country could be maintained. The third section of the proposed amendments disfranchises the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in rebellion, and excludes them from any participation in the affairs of the State and Federal Governments, the entire control of the government of those States will be placed in the hands of a meagre minority of the men at all qualified for such control, and they, as a general thing, not of the most intelligent and capable classes. No such sweeping and indiscriminate proscription is remembered since the days of PHILIP II. of Spain. It is not to be expected that in this age and country, and with our race a majority of the educated men of ten States will long submit to be excluded from all share in making and administering the laws by which their lives, liberties and property are to be judged without the constant presence and pressure of a force adequate to coerce obedience. The adoption of this amendment will involve the necessity of maintaining an army to enforce it, which of itself would be dangerous to liberty and add greatly to burdens of taxation already grievous. I can see no good to result from the proposed amendments. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government which our fathers gave us. It is in my judgment the most perfect political production of human wisdom and patriotism. For three-quarters of a century it secured us unexampled prosperity, and at the end of that time enabled us to meet and overcome the most stupendous rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it? For seventy-five years we have hardly known that we had a Government. When we did know it we knew it only by its beneficence, and it has shown itself as strong as beneficent, capable of successful resistance of the fiercest and most desperate assaults that it is possible to make upon a Government. Why change it just as it has vindicated its power, and lifted us to an eminence among the nations of the earth we never till now attained? We have tried the old Constitution and know its capabilities. We have not tried the new, as proposed, but can readily see the confusion and disaster which it would bring. We had better let well enough alone; but if we should change it at all, we should not change it now. The public temper was never less suspicious to calm, conscientious, wise consideration of great questions of State. Passion and prejudice should never lay rude hands upon fundamental and organic laws. In a day they may do mischief which years of repentant patriotic labor will not repair. In a day they may open a ponderous box which the patriotism and statesmanship of a century may not be able to shut. I do not regard the recent and pending elections as indicative of the judgment of the people of the Northern States upon the Constitutional amendments. They are really not the issues presented to and considered by the people. They have not been calmly and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon. The people have had their fears alarmed and their passions and prejudices aroused, and perhaps never formed under more delusive ideas, as to the character of the issues before the country. The people have been assured that President JOHNSON is a traitor and a usurper. He has usurped no power; when the insurrectionary Governments were overthrown and expelled the States were left with Constitutions which, according to the most solemn sanctions of the Federal Constitution had been declared Republican in form, and under which those States had, for many years, maintained their place and constituent members of the Union, but they had no organizations under their Constitutions. The President, therefore, deeming it what was his imperative duty, as Commander-in-Chief, to do, and what he would have been most culpable for not doing, prevented anarchy by appointing temporary Provisional Governors, under whose advices the people brought their regular Governments again into operation under their Constitutions. This was a thing with which Congress had nothing to do. It was a matter purely of military cognizance. The public enemy had just been expelled by military force, and it was the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to see to it that anarchy and confusion did not ensue, and that the machinery of the legitimate Government was again put in operation for the preservation of order and the protection of life liberty and property from lawless violence. It was the duty of the President, too, as the executive head of the nation, to see to it that the national laws were executed, and that the relations between the States and the Federal Government were restored. President LINCOLN had taken precisely this action in respect to Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, for which he was applauded and indorsed by Congress during the first three years of the war, and thereafter vehemently denounced by the same men who now most violently denounce President JOHNSON for precisely the same reasons. A protest was issued by the Radicals against Mr. LINCOLN'S renomination to the Presidency, and a Convention called at Cleveland to supercede him as the candidate for resolutely adhering to his restoration policy, which both Houses of Congress had repeatedly indorsed during the first half of the war. In the appeal then made by the Radicals from President LINCOLN to the war party, they were overwhelmingly defeated, and his policy indorsed by the party and the country. President JOHNSON strictly adhered to the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, and it was not until long after the Governments of all the Southern States had been reorganized that any noticeable objection was made to his action. In fact it seemed to meet the hearty approval of all sections and parties until last December when Congress assembled, when the old issue made against Mr. LINCOLN, and decided by the people then, was revived against him. If President JOHNSON had in all other respects pursued precisely the course he has, but insisted on negro suffrage as a condition precedent to restoration, does any candid man doubt that he would be high in favor with the party which so bitterly denounces him. Last Spring, Senator STEWART offered in the Senate a proposition for universal amnesty and universal suffrage as the best adjustment of all existing difficulties. It was eagerly accepted and advocated as the grand panacea of all our political woes by Messrs. SUMNER, WILSON, and the leading Radical Senators. There was no longer any wish expressed to make treason odious. If the States could be coerced to bestow the right of suffrage upon the negroes, all opposition to the reënfranchisement of traitors who had fought to destroy the Government, and whose hands are red with the blood of our sons and brothers, was to be withdrawn, and they were at once to be readmitted to the full enjoyment of all the rights they had ever possessed. There were to be no more test-oaths, no more military commissions, no more indictments for treason, no more horror of the desecration of the halls of Congress by the presence of unwashed and unrepentant traitors. I do not complain of this. I do not say that the men who advocated the measure did not believe it to be the best and quickest means of restoring peace, fraternity and prosperity. I do not say they were not thoroughly honest, conscientious and patriotic in their convictions. I am willing to believe they were. But I mention it only to show that negro suffrage is the real and only substantial cause of controversy between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, and to ask in the most solemn terms, and implore my fellow-citizens to give it the most earnest and dispassionate consideration, whether upon such an issue we are to be plunged into another fratricidal war, and imperil all there is of our country sacred in the past, grand and valuable in the present, and hopeful and glorious in the future. Had the President consented to join Congress in forcing negro suffrage on the South, all would have been fair and smooth, and instead of being denounced as a fiend he would now be worshipped as an idol by those who so bitterly and unrelentingly assail him. Those who are sincerely desirous of seeing a pacification of the country, and a restoration of the integrity of the Union, ought to feel assured of the purely patriotic and sincere intentions of the President, when they remember that he is, in good faith, carrying forward the policy inaugurated by President LINCOLN, and that the only two men who went into the Administration with Mr. LINCOLN at the beginning of his first term. The Secretaries of State and of the Navy, and the only two who were trusted and confided in by him through his entire official career and to the end of his life, who stood by, encouraged and sustained him when the storm and tempest of rebellion were beating most fiercely upon him, and the ship of State was tossing upon the waves of a turbulent sea with broken masts and shattered sails, and who knew his most secret thoughts as to the best measures to be adopted to bring her into port, are standing by President JOHNSON with a courage and heroism equally sublime, and cheering him on in his heroic efforts to achieve the same ends. They were villified and denounced then, and by the same men are villified and denounced now. They did not quail before the storm that beat upon them then, they do not quail before the tempest that rages around them now. Mr. LINCOLN was heroic then, and Mr. JOHNSON is heroic now. I am sure no man can be sincerer in his purposes to preserve the Constitution and save the country than he is. No man can be actuated by a purer patriotism, or be more averse to usurpation of power. He has not violated the Constitution in the past. He intends no infraction of it in the future, but he does intend a firm and faithful performance of all the trusts which that sacred instrument has devolved upon him. With every disposition to be charitable toward those who differ with me in opinion, it is difficult to believe them sincere in charging the President with intention of violently forcing rebels into Congress and giving them the control of the Government. What act has he ever done that gives the slightest sanction to such a charge? Not one can be specified. He has neither transcended his own powers, nor invaded those of the coördinate departments, and the only pretext for the charge is not what he has done, but what he has said, in declaring again and again his conviction that it was the duty of Congress to obey a plain constitutional provision, and each House for itself to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of each individual presenting himself as a member. Our country is in peril, in very great peril, not from a public enemy, but from the violence of our own passions. Safety is to be found only in a strict adherence to the Constitution and laws. As long as they are obeyed, no evil can come upon us. We are in danger only when we attempt something they do not sanction. I trust it will be the pride and glory of the friends of the Administration, in the threatening contest through which we are passing, to keep their passions in subjection to reason, and to do no act not fully warranted by the Constitution and laws. Ours is a Republican Government, where the majority has a right to rule. Minorities cannot, without subverting the Government, and when according to the forms prescribed, the will of the majority is expressed in the Constitution or the law, it is the duty of all to submit to it, until it can be fairly and constitutionally changed. Such I know to be the President's intentions, and such I know he wishes to be the rule of conduct for his friends and supporters. No man has a profounder reverence for the Constitution than he, and his purpose as the Executive head of the nation to maintain it as it is, until it be changed in the form prescribed by it, is firm and immutable. He is not brave enough willfully to violate it; he is brave enough to uphold and defend it in all that his duty requires. In conclusion, let me beseech you, calmly and dispassionately, but earnestly and firmly, to do your duty to your country in this trying hour, and to stand by our glorious Constitution as it is. There is no safety for us but in this. Do your duty faithfully and trust to God for results, and reverently implore Him to save us from the madness and infatuation which threaten us with self-destruction and with the loss of the last hope for the perpetuity of free governments. Your friend and fellow-citizen,

O. H. BROWNING.

A WORD WITH ENGLAND.

Demand for Indemnity for British Piracies.

No Arbitration to be Submitted To by Our Government.

The British Leaders Asking the World's Opinion.

The United States Demand Full and Prompt Reparation.

Settling-Day Coming for the Pirate Builders.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

In regard to our affairs with England, growing out of the depredations during the late war of the privateers *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to the Court of St. James, was some time since instructed to make a peremptory demand for indemnity for the losses sustained by our commercial interests. To this demand Mr. ADAMS received an evasive reply. He was immediately instructed to repeat the demand. He did so, but no definite response has yet been received, but the tone of the English newspapers recently received indicates that these renewed and persistent demands have not been without effect. The British Government is now putting out feelers in their various organs, showing their disposition in the matter. From these it appears that they are willing to submit the claims to arbitration or to a Board of National Commissioners. Our Government will accept no arrangement of this sort, but will insist on a prompt and full payment of the claims. This is our *ultimatum* as contained in the instructions under which Mr. ADAMS is now acting.

What the Associated Press Report has to Say.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

It has been stated in newspapers recently that at the last Cabinet meeting it was resolved to demand payment at the hands of the British Government in full for all the outrages committed by rebel privateers fitted out in England; but this cannot be considered a new discovery, for the reason that the official correspondence long ago published, shows that Minister ADAMS has been earnestly pressing upon the British Government the justice of indemnity for losses thus sustained by citizens of the United States. Certainly no instructions to carry out any recent decision on the subject were sent to Mr. ADAMS last Thursday. That is not the day on which the State Department communicates by steamer.

After diligent inquiry it cannot be ascertained that there is any truth in other recent reports on the above named subject, and, therefore, those who have been led to expect manifestoes concerning them will be disappointed.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE.

GOV. SWANN HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The General Government Will Protect the Government of Maryland--The Laws of the State to be Enforced at All Hazards--If Force be Necessary it will be Promptly Provided--The United States Government Bound to Uphold Regular Authority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, had a long interview with the President this morning, continuing up to the moment of the meeting of the Cabinet. He then withdrew until the Cabinet had adjourned, at which time the interview was renewed. The subject of the protracted interview was the threatening state of affairs in Maryland. The subject was also discussed in Cabinet, and there is the best authority for saying that the Cabinet unanimously agree as to the course of the Government. Under the decision in the Dorr case, it is acknowledged that the General Government is bound to protect the constituted authorities of any and all the States against domestic insurrection, or any other form of resistance to their authority. It is further argued, that, as the State of Maryland has never been other than a member of the Union, and her Government is beyond imputation of any form of irregularity or illegality, its laws must therefore be enforced at all hazards. I understand that the form of interference by the General Government, should any be required, was agreed upon at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The proclamation of Gov. SWANN is fully approved by the President, and his requisition for aid in support of his authority, should any become necessary, will be promptly met. It may be added that in the case of the threatened resistance in Louisiana by the "Boys in Grey" to the authority of the Governor of that State, there is no difference apparent from that of the prospective Baltimore difficulty, and that in either case the General Government is bound, under the Constitution, to maintain the constituted authorities of the State.

Prevailing Impression that the Difficulties will be Peaceably Adjusted—No Riotous Demonstrations—The Trial Announced for Friday.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

While it is true that there has been some excitement here incident upon the initiation of proceedings looking to the removal of the Police Commissioners by Gov. SWANN, and while it is also true that there is much anxiety and much speculation and discussion as to the issue and result of the pending proceedings, there has as yet been no serious disturbance of the peace—nothing that could be truthfully characterized as a mob or a riot. Beyond a few altercations and angry discussions, and personal collisions resulting in no serious injury, and, in one case, in the tearing down of a bulletin board of an afternoon paper, yesterday, by a few riotously-disposed Republicans, there has really been nothing of a riotous character to report. To-day the city has been remarkably quiet.

The proclamation of the Governor has, indeed, been the subject of much comment, but has caused no excitement whatever. To-night meetings are being held at various points by the Boys in Blue, Lincoln Invincibles and other like organizations of the Republicans. Similar meetings for organization have also been held, or are being held, by the Conservatives and Democrats, and all these meetings were called before the proclamation was issued, and therefore cannot be regarded as having any particular reference to it, though no doubt some of these gatherings will discuss some of the questions raised by the Governor. The general opinion prevailing among thoughtful people is, that even should the Governor decide to remove the Commissioners and appoint others to succeed them, there need not necessarily be a resort to violent measures. The case would then, it is supposed, come regularly before the Courts in the shape of a *mandamus*, and the whole question would then have to be settled by a formal trial, and most likely it would finally be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The Police Commissioners have been notified by the Governor that the examination of witnesses will be commenced on Friday. It is believed, however, that the Commissioners will not be present, even by counsel, at the examination, as they have determined not to acknowledge the right of the Governor to try the case.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

MARTYRIA: OR, ANDERSONVILLE PRISON. By AUGUSTUS C. HAMLIN, late Medical Inspector U. S. A., illustrated by the author. Boston; LEE & SHEPARD.

There is a fearful fascination in the narratives of the sufferings of our soldiers at Andersonville, which gives intense and absorbing interest to all the stories of the atrocities perpetrated there, whether individuals tell their own experiences, or whether facts are collated by those who only aim to be historians. No words can exaggerate the facts which make up this record, nor does philosophizing or comparisons between the condition of the prison at Andersonville and those organized at other points in the South, or those which have existed in other countries during other wars, give any emphasis to the testimony borne by the mortality records of this charnel-house in Georgia. While disavowing all literary pretensions in this volume, Dr. HAMLIN frequently allows himself to wander off into the vaguest generalities and theorizings, having only a remote connection with the subject of which he writes, and the separation of the chapters into subdivisions gives an appearance of affectation to the work, the avoidance of which would have added greatly to the usefulness of the history. The more simply this story of Andersonville is told the more effective it is by far, and the most eloquent pages in the book are those given to the illustrations, many of which are taken from rebel photographs. Indeed, every one will be surprised, upon looking at these pictures, that the rebels could have so deliberately placed their own infamy on record. The time might have come when the figures representing the mortality at Andersonville would have been disputed, but the accuracy of these photographs is attested by the rebels themselves, and no one can ever have the hardihood to call it in question. Dr. HAMLIN gives the view taken from the main gate when the prison contained thirty-five thousand men, with views of the interior of the prison with the quagmire and crowds of huts and men beyond; of the graveyard with its thirteen thousand victims, just as the rebels left it; of the manner in which the dead were interred; of the huts where the bloodhounds employed to track fugitives were confined; of the dead line and the towers whence scores were shot in cold blood by the fiends placed on guard. Various diagrams of the prison grounds are also given. These illustrations will tell the story of Andersonville hereafter eloquently enough, and their number and accuracy adds greatly to the value of Dr. HAMLIN's book. His narrative, although full of digressions, and painfully unnatural in parts, is evidently as fair and unprejudiced as it is possible for it to be. He does not believe that Gen. LEE was implicated in the outrages perpetrated at Andersonville, but posterity will not excuse the rebel leader from protesting against them on the plea urged by Dr. HAMLIN—that LEE knew his remonstrance would have been unheeded by "the implacable Executive," and that his silence was necessary to enable him "to hold his own against the selfish and jealous ambition of the remorseless Mississippian." The volume is very handsomely produced by the publishers, but elegant typography cannot make such a story of suffering and torture attractive.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE. By NATHANIEL HOLMES. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Magazine writers at a loss for a topic may be pardoned for advocating absurd theories having hardly basis enough on which to get up a sensation, but the matter becomes serious when these same theories are elaborated to such an extent as to fill an octavo volume of six hundred and odd pages. Several years ago Miss DELIA BACON wrote an article which appeared in *Putnam's Monthly*, arguing that BACON was clearly the author of some of the plays generally called SHAKESPEARE's. The idea struck Mr. HOLMES—or we should say Judge HOLMES, for he holds a place upon the Supreme Court Bench of Missouri—so forcibly that he began to investigate the subject, and as the result of his labors he has arrived at the conclusion that "the morning star, the guide, the pioneer of true philosophy," was not WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, but FRANCIS BACON; or, in other words, that BACON, instead of writing but a part of SHAKESPEARE's plays, is responsible for them all. And so fully assured of this fact is the Judge that he prefaces his volume with a steel engraving of BACON, "*sic sedebat.*" The mere statement of the hypothesis sustained in this volume at such a useless expense of ink and paper, to say nothing of the labor of composition, would give most readers a sufficient ground for saying that the Judge must be singularly obtuse for affirming, as he does in his preface, that he could "not see any good reason why the book should not be printed." Some might even be so unkind as to question whether a favorable decision rendered upon the strength of such evidence as that here accumulated indicated very great legal acumen on the part of the one who makes it, and for the sake of his own reputation, they might argue that the Judge should not have damaged himself by the advocacy of a fanciful theory, which he really does not adduce a solitary positive fact to prove. Summed up briefly, his argument is this: SHAKESPEARE, so far as we know, did not possess the learning or knowledge of human nature requisite for the composition of the plays, the authorship of which is attributed to him; BACON did possess all the erudition necessary; *ergo* the latter is the true author of SHAKESPEARE's dramas, and not only of his dramas, but of his poetry as well. It does not require a very shrewd logician to discover an *hiatus* here sufficiently wide to call for a great deal of testimony to bridge it over. Judge HOLMES labors at his self-imposed and hopeless task with great perseverance and not a little skill. Where ingenuity is not adequate to dispose of points that make against him, audacity does the work, and between the two we have a mass of evidence, nine-tenths of which, at least, the Judge would rule out of court quickly enough if any lawyer should offer to submit it in support of a case. The volume, however, displays a wonderfully accurate knowledge, not only of SHAKESPEARE's works, but of those of BACON as well; and every student of either of these great masters will read it with sincere regret, that so much labor should have been thrown away in supporting a theory which can at best find but very few believers.

AN INDEX OF DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT. By THOMAS HAWKES TANNER, M. D., F. L. S., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

Every physician will find this manual an invaluable assistant. In the preface Dr. TANNER says of his work: "It is intended to facilitate the daily work of the busy practitioner, and especially to help him in successfully managing such cases of disease as do not yield to treatment so readily as might be desired." The "ills which flesh is heir to" are classified alphabetically; they are described with great clearness and precision, and the treatment in different cases is very succinctly laid down. A large number of formulæ are given in the appendix, with hints as to the climate adapted to different classes of invalids.

Miscellaneous.

—Last Fall no series of illustrated works enjoyed so wide a popularity with the juveniles as did those prepared by the well-known humorous artist, Mr. H. L. STEPHENS. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON have already made three additions to this series, by way of meeting the demand for something new in the same line. Those of the present season comprises *A Jolly Bear and his Friend*, *The Truant Children* and *The Monkey of Porto Bello*, all poems, the text of which, by Mr. CHARLES D. SHANLY, is illustrated by Mr. STEPHENS in his inimitable humorous style. The attempt to adapt the price of the works to the capacity of the juvenile purse, by making the series of a smaller size than that issued last Winter, has, however, resulted in crowding the illustrations, in some instances, to such an extent that it will require more discrimination than a child is capable of to study out the design. Even older persons will for this reason occasionally be puzzled to catch the spirit of the pictures, which, however, are most of them so good as to prove that Mr. STEPHENS has lost none of his power in this line of illustration.

—The admirers of MARION HARLAND's works will be gratified to learn that a new work from her pen will shortly appear, entitled *Sunnybank*. This is the first continuous story from her pen since *Miriam*, which was published in the Fall of 1862; her later volumes have been composed of briefer tales and sketches. Messrs. SHELDON & Co. have also in press a book for the Holidays, called *Christmas Holly*, by MARION HARLAND. It contains a few of her most charming stories, and will be elegantly illustrated by wood engravings, beautifully printed in three tints. The same publishers will soon issue a new volume by SPURGEON, entitled *Morning by Morning or Daily Bible Readings*. The title alone sufficiently describes the character of this work.

—M. L. MONZERT, a practical liquorist and chemist has compiled a handbook, explaining the arts of manufacturing and preparing all kinds of cordials, syrups, bitters, wines, champagne, beer, punches, &c., &c. The recipes he gives have been gathered during the course of a long experience, and they have been amended and brought down to the latest discoveries in this specific art. *Bon vivants* and housekeepers also will find very many mysteries explained in this manual which they will be only too glad to know. The title of the book is the *Independent Liquorist*, and it is published by J. F. TROW & Co.

—*Outpost* is the title of a novel by Mrs. AUSTIN, author of *Dora Darling*, &c., soon to be published by J. E. TILTON & Co. It is said to be characterized by remarkable freshness and originality of style. Among the other announcements by this same firm, are: *Finette*, a fairy story, with fifty illustrations; *A Treatise on Hardy and Tender Bulbs*, by EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr.; *The Young Middy; Parlor Tableaux and Amateur Theatricals; Oil on the Waters; or, the Rights and Wrongs of the North and the South;* and *The Fairies of our Garden*, by the author of *Child Life in Italy*.

—Mr. ROBERT SEATON has just issued an accurate and valuable map of Palestine, which defines with clearness the localities made memorable in the Bible. A manual which accompanies the map gives a brief account of the places named, and the map, with the "Companion," will be highly prized by Sunday-school teachers and others who have occasion to instruct classes in Biblical history.

—The Mobile *Advertiser*, in the course of an article upon CHARLES READE and the *Round Table*, says: "We cannot forget that the *Round Table* had the honor of being suppressed by the Federal Government during the war, and that recollection covers a multitude of sins," which will probably be news to the proprietors of the journal in question.

—The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, published at Augsburg, and recognized as the leading literary paper of Germany, in a review of late English literature gives the title of Mrs. LEWES' last work as "Felix Holt, the Rascal." The middle name of SWINBURNE, the poet, is also given in the same paper as CHARLES instead of SIDNEY.

—Mr. W. A. TOWNSEND has issued *The Physician's Hand-Book of Practice* for 1867. It is compiled and arranged by DR. WILLIAM ELMER, and is in every respect a valuable and convenient hand-book for the special purpose for which it is designed.

—Messrs. CHAPMAN & Co. have added to their Sunnyside Series *The Ghost of My Husband; A Tale of the Crescent City*. By W. GILMORE SIMS.

—*The Hardships of an Heiress*, one of the numerous stories by that prolific authoress, Mrs. GORE, has just been republished by F. A. BRADY.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

INDIANA.

Result of the Election—Character of the Vote—The Legislature and State Finances.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1866.

There is sincere rejoicing among all good citizens of Indiana that the political contest has reached its end. Indeed, the passions on both sides toward the latter part of the campaign became so intensely excited, that the barriers which prevented people from venting their mutual political exasperation in deeds of violence and bloodshed, were in great danger of being overstepped.

As it was, the contest has not passed off without such dark spots. We have known heretofore very excited elections, and political feeling grew intensely warm during these contests; but I may fairly say that they never were disgraced by such events as marked the past campaign. Three or four brutal murders; a dozen riots, with serious consequences; two or three railroad accidents, evidently prepared in order to bring about the death of prominent political opponents—such were the dismal fruits of the malignity and excitement produced by the inflammatory appeals of demagogues on both sides. We thank God that the passions are cooling off again, and pray that such times never may return, for if they should, nothing would remain for the whole people but to arm themselves, and thus to enter upon the campaign.

The result, of course, has caused great rejoicings on the Republican side. In fact, ever since early in September, the current which heretofore had seemed to flow the other way, commenced to turn toward that side, and during the last week before the election the result had ceased to be doubtful. Permit me, however, to call the attention of the readers of the TIMES to a few facts which are not altogether insignificant. Of the two most extreme men in the Radical delegation of this State, GEORGE W. JULIAN and GODLOVE S. ORTH, the former runs over one thousand votes behind his ticket, while the latter, likewise largely behind his ticket, is elected by so small a majority that his opponent, JOHN PURDUE, has determined to contest his seat. These two Radical candidates were opposed by Conservative Republicans. In the other districts where out-and-out Democrats, and personally of a most objectionable character, were put up against the Radical candidates, the latter have gained almost everywhere. In the very close Fourth District, Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.) is elected by a trifling majority; the Radical candidate, Col. GROVER, however, will contest his election.

Aside from the election of most of their Congressional candidates, the Radicals are specially elated by their great legislative triumph, and in this regard, the best elements of our population fully sympathize with them. For many years the Legislatures of our State have done very little for the public welfare, and frequently grossly neglected and mismanaged the best interests of Indiana. Both parties were so evenly balanced in our State councils as to give rise to an endless series of disgraceful party quarrels, during which no attention whatever was paid to the legitimate legislative business. Now, however, all this is entirely different. Owing to an almost two-thirds majority in both Houses, the Republicans need not fear the party manœuvres and factious opposition of the Democrats, and the long neglected affairs of the State will be carefully attended to. A sound registry law, which we have needed for many years, and which the Democrats have always opposed, will be passed, and the grossly neglected condition of our public schools will be improved, as far as this can be accomplished by legislative enactment. But, first of all things, our State finances, deplorably mismanaged up to this time, will be placed on a sound and reliable basis. Indiana, owing to the rascality of very many of her treasury officials has acquired a very bad name in financial circles. Her financial history, indeed, [illegible] a most entertaining [illegible] humiliating [illegible] within the [illegible] expense of [illegible] The gigantic Stover swindle was followed and preceded by a number of smaller transactions of a hardly different character, whereby our taxes were unnecessarily increased, while the public credit was so seriously affected to cause everybody to shun our State bonds. Of late a committee, appointed at the last session of the Legislature, has devoted its special attention to a close investigation of the management of our State Sinking Fund, and made the most astounding developments concerning the latter. It proved beyond a doubt that this fund, which was established to uphold the credit of the State and keep the school fund intact, for a long series of years had been a source of fraud and corruption. The investigation showed that a certain politician of this State, with the connivance of some of the officials of the sinking fund, and with funds belonging to the latter, had established a wild-cat bank in New-York City during the war; this beautiful concern had been the medium through which certain politicians, connected with the sinking fund, had speculated in gold in Wall-street, and finally lost about two hundred thousand dollars, which is a dead loss to the State.

W. C.

TEXAS.

The Indian Outrages—Special Message of Gov. Throckmorton.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with emotions I have no language to describe that I announce to you the return of eleven of our unfortunate people from captivity among the Indians. Eight of them left the city this morning for their homes in Gillespie County, with an escort kindly furnished by Lieut.-Col. MORRIS, the commanding officer of this post.

Three of the prisoners—Mrs. SPRAGUE, of Young County, and JAMES and WILLIAM BALL, of Montague County—are now with their friends in Northern Texas. Mrs. SPRAGUE was captured about three years since. At what time the BALL children were carried off I have not learned.

Mrs. CAROLINE MCDONALD and her three children, MAHALA, REBECCA JANE and ELI, ALICE and JAMES TAYLOR, and their half-sister, DORCAS TAYLOR, and JAMES BENSON, have been seen and conversed with this morning by quite a number of your honorable body. From their own lips you have learned the melancholy story of their sufferings, and in their persons you have witnessed the living testimonials of the wretched and unhappy condition of our frontier people.

The story of long suffering of these helpless women and little children constitutes but a slight episode in the great history of the terrible calamities encountered by the people of the frontier. Mrs. MCDONALD and those with her, except the lad JAMES BENSON, were captured in Gillespie County on the 8th day of June, 1865. Her husband was wounded at the time. JAMES BENSON was captured in Hamilton County, but has no recollection of the time. I learned that his widowed mother lives near Fredericksburg. These prisoners were brought in by the Kiowas and Camanches, delivered to the United States Indian Agent at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, in October last, at which time a treaty was made with them and other wild tribes. These, added to others reclaimed heretofore, make twenty-two persons reclaimed from the Indians within eighteen months. There are quite a number of prisoners yet in the hands of the Indians, some of whom were captured before the making of the treaty referred to, and others taken since. It has been but a few weeks ago in Cook County that Mr. BOX was murdered and his wife and two grown daughters were carried off.

The last mail brought the intelligence of the murder in Jack County, of Mr. ENOCH JONES, son and two negroes, after a most desperate struggle with the savages; so that we see treaties with these perfidious people are of no avail. I trust the day of retribution is not far distant. The time has come when every impulse of the heart demands that this long continued scene of murder and rapine should cease. I shall use every means in my power to impress upon the military authorities the necessity of action and vigorous operation against these marauding bands, that have so long been the scourge of our people. In the event of a failure to accomplish this, it must be done by ourselves.

It is proper that I should inform you that the returned prisoners had no means of reaching their homes after their release from captivity, and waited long and anxiously expecting assistance from the Government. In this they were disappointed. Mr. JOSEPH DUNLAP, a citizen of Kansas, commiserating their situation, fitted up teams, purchased provisions and otherwise furnished their wants as far as he was able, and has accompanied them home. He makes no charge, and leaves it to your liberality to compensate him as you may deem proper. Such an act of humanity by a stranger to these suffering women and children of Texas, under the attending circumstance of their history, demands our gratitude, and should be responded to in a spirit of liberality that will show the hearty appreciation entertained by us for conduct humane and commendable. I most respectfully suggest the necessary appropriation.

J. W. THROCKMORTON.

A dispatch from Austin to the Houston *Telegraph*, dated Oct. 11, says: The following is an extract from a telegram received by the Governor from Gen. SHERIDAN:

I have the pleasure to inform you that additional troops have been ordered to the State, and that an inspector will be sent at once to the northern frontier of Texas, and that as much protection as we can possibly give to the frontier will be cheerfully given, and that by early Spring frontier posts will be established.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN.

It is understood that the Federal Government refused to receive the frontier regiment, but that the Governor will dispatch them at the expense of the State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Result of the North Carolina Election.

From the Raleigh Standard, Oct. 20.

The people of this State voted on Thursday last for Governor and members of the Legislature.

The present incumbent, JONATHAN WORTH, was the only candidate for Governor. Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond County, had been nominated, but declined to be a candidate. Many Union men, however in various parts of the State have voted for Gen. DOCKERY, with no hope that he would be elected, but simply as a matter of principle.

We have heard but little thus far from the elections for the Legislature, but we take it for granted that a large majority of Southern men have been elected, in contradistinction from National Union men. Or, in other words, that the national Union men of the State have elected not more, probably, than one-fourth of the entire number of the two Houses of the General Assembly. The entire number is 170. Of these it may be that 40 will vote to accept the Howard amendment, as the best terms that can be obtained on which to restore the Union.

It is not assumed, however, that this large majority thus elected to the Legislature is in favor of the President's plan of restoration. The gist of that plan is that the States should be recognized and governed by unmistakably loyal men, and that members of Congress should be sent who can take the test oath. This majority does not tolerate for one moment any such view as this. Those who compose it are simply friends to the President as against the Radicals. They accept and approve all that he does which is favorable to the South, and reject all that does not favor the South, or that savors of strict loyalty or staunch nationality. They regard every Republican as a Radical; and they are exceedingly hostile to every proposition which does not favor the return of the States to the Union just as they are. If they cannot return to the Union on the President's terms, as they understand them, they are prepared to remain as they are. They say they will make no more concessions.

We regard this as a fair and just statement of the views and opinions of those who have carried the State at the recent elections. If we have done injustice to this dominant party, let some of its organs point it out, and we will make the correction.

The vote polled is no doubt small. Many of our people are out of heart. They have at length reached a point where everything is so confused, contradictory, and uncertain that they take but little interest in elections. Many thousands of them, from the want of mail facilities and means to pay for newspapers, are uninformed as to the state of the country and the issues before it. They have thought it best not to vote at all, as they could not vote as they used to do, with full knowledge of what they were doing.

We may dwell more at length hereafter upon the recent elections, and show the responsibility incurred by those Unionists who have advised the acceptance of the Howard amendment as the best means of restoring the Union. The Northern people have formed no just estimate of this responsibility. It was assumed from the most patriotic motives, as we shall show hereafter.

OREGON.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Woods.

In the inaugural address of Gov. GEORGE L. WOODS to the Legislature of Oregon, that official said:

Can any truly loyal man object to, or could the rebels themselves expect less, than the repudiation of the rebel debt, to pledging the national faith for the payment of the Federal debt, to the securing in the full exercise of all the civil rights of all persons in the Republic, whether native born or naturalized, to basing representation upon eligibility to participation in political power, and prohibiting from holding office all those who have once solemnly taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and willfully violated it? The terms are eminently just and proper, and we earnestly look for their early adoption by the requisite number of States, and thus become a part of the supreme law of the land. I cannot too strongly urge the immediate adoption by you of the proposed Constitutional Amendment. Founded in justice and right, it merits your highest admiration. Upon its incorporation into the supreme law depends the safety, prosperity and permanence of the Republic. You have it in your hands thus to confer a lasting benefit upon this nation. I doubt not you will do your duty as becomes freemen, and make for yourselves a page in your country's history, that shall be a lasting honor to yourselves and your memory.

Oregon, one of the youngest of the great sisterhood, is not inferior to any in those natural resources which are calculated to build up a great empire State. Its rapid advancement in agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests, give evidence of a promising future; and it is for you to remember that much depends upon judicious and wholesome legislation.

As, in my opinion, the message of my predecessor makes mention of all the legislation demanded at this time I do not deem it necessary [illegible] to renew any of [illegible] recommendations [illegible] to add that [illegible] devoted to a [illegible] system [illegible] all power [illegible] knowledge is the life [illegible] of nationality. [illegible] intelligence and good [illegible] are indispensable [illegible] perpetuity of [illegible] institutions. I cannot refrain from expressing the hope, therefore, that at some general system, simple in its details, efficient in its operation, can be devised [illegible] good common school education can be placed in the reach of every child, rich or poor, within the State. Do this and our liberties are secured.

For the time being we are the guardians of the people's interests. Though chosen as partisans, in the assumption of the powers conferred on us, we become the servants of the entire people, without regard to party, and it is earnestly hoped that, for the general good, all will acquiesce in the necessity for harmonious and speedy action in all measures pertaining to the development of the vast interests and resources of our State, and thus nobly acquit ourselves in the high trust committed to our keeping. I bring with me but little experience with which to enter upon the discharge of the duties of my office, and feel that I shall need your assistance and the kind indulgence of a generous people; but conscious of my own correctness of purpose, with a firm reliance on Almighty God, without whose divine aid no man can succeed, and with an earnest belief in the ultimate triumph of the right, I promise only to do my duty.

GEORGIA.

Approaching Session of the Legislature—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 15.

In two weeks our General Assembly will convene at Milledgeville. There will be an agitation of the Stay Law and of other matters purely belonging to ourselves. The only national subject I know of may be the proposed amendment. For the negro we have done all that is necessary to his civil and legal recognition. I do not think we will accord him suffrage.

The weather for cotton picking has been fine for some days past, and the planters look quite cheery over their whitened fields.

The Ghioni and Susini troupe have gone to Macon, Atlanta, &c. Their success here was but moderate, the season being too early yet for such amusements. The weather is cool and pleasant, the nights quite cold, and all miasmatic dangers are past.

Some Northern men are already here looking out for cotton places, but rather as farmers than as large planters. That is the class of men that Georgia now wants, who will take up from 50 to 300 acres, farming themselves and economising labor to the best advantage. These are the men who will live comfortably and grow rich.

It is strange—one of the puzzles of our human nature—how strongly Southern become the Northern men settling among us. Is it interest, or a better knowledge of matters here, obtained by residence and the abandonment of erroneous prejudices?

GEORGIA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Result.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 22.

Official returns have been received from all the counties of Pennsylvania, and the vote for Governor at the recent election foots up: Gen. GEARY, Republican, 307,355; HEISTER CLYMER, Democrat, 289,496; GEARY's majority, 17,839. The total vote is the largest ever cast in Pennsylvania, and aggregates 596,851. At the election in 1865 the total vote was 454,263—Republican 238,400, Democratic 215,740, and the Republican majority was 22,660. At the Presidential election in 1864 the total vote was 572,707—for LINCOLN 296,391, for MCCLELLAN 276,316; LINCOLN's majority 20,075. Since 1864 the Republicans have gained 10,964 votes and the Democrats 20,180, the aggregate increase in the State being 31,144. At the election just held the principal Republican majorities were: Allegheny 7,716, Lancaster 6,000, Philadelphia 5,388, Bradford 4,143, and Erie 3,286; the principal Democratic majorities were: Berks 6,1?7, Luzerne 3,654, Northampton 3,011, York 2,884 and Monroe 1,094. The largest vote cast was in Philadelphia, 103,022, and the smallest in Forest County, 176.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Times* has been sold, enlarged, and changed in its title to *Journal of Commerce*. The new editor, S. D. POOL, in his salutatory, says he shall support, firmly but temperately, the policy of President JOHNSON, and labor for the advancement of the interests of the city and the State. He also says: "The people of the South, from choice or necessity, (it matters not in this connection which,) have resumed commercial relations with the people of the North. As long as this state of things continues, and none can doubt its continuance, and even increased growth, I shall endeavor so to write as not to fan into flame those sectional feelings and animosities so destructive to the peace of small communities and of States." He served for four years in the rebel army, but says he surrendered in good faith, took the oath, and intends to keep it.

The regular Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from Newark, predicts the result of the New-Jersey election as follows: First Congressional District, 3,000 Republican majority; Second District, a Republican majority as large as it was last year, viz., 1,377; Third District, a Democratic majority, as usual, but reduced to below 2,500; the Fourth District "ought to be" Republican by from 500 to 1,000 majority at least; in the Fifth District, but for the Camden and Amboy Company, the Republican majority would not be less than 1,500. In the State Senate the Republicans, he thinks, "will at least hold their own—one majority—and are almost certain to increase it to three, and possibly to five; while in the lower House, if they do not maintain their majority of twelve, they will surely keep ten, and may possibly have fourteen or fifteen."

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth* writes:

"A gentleman who has been actively engaged in the late canvass for GEARY gives it as his opinion that the contest, within the Republican party, for COWAN's seat in the Senate, will virtually be between THADDEUS STEVENS and JOHN W. FORNEY. My own observation leads me to include Gov. CURTIN as a prominent and likely candidate. It is conceded that CAMERON has little hope of election. His object, it is believed, will be to bring about a combination which will elect some Republican from the western part of the State, as, for instance, WILLIAMS or LOWRIE, on condition of having their support for BUCKALEW's reversion."

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, a colored clergyman of Newark, N. J., applied to the Inspectors to be registered on the 16th inst., his object being to make a case in the Courts, on the legal theory that the Constitution of the United States no longer recognizes any class distinctions, whether of color or race, and that the clause, guaranteeing a Republican form of Government in all the States, is violated by the exclusion of any special class of people. This movement is but one of several to be made in different States, and is independent of all parties, the colored people having taken up the matter themselves.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 19, to the Chicago *Evening Journal*, says:

"I am informed by Gov. STONE that it is doubtful whether he will call an extra session of the Legislature this Winter, as he doubts the necessity or expediency of so doing. Much will depend on the November elections. The Governor is of the opinion that JOHNSON's reconstruction plan will have to be overhauled by Congress, and that the Amendment question will be superseded by measures adapted to the necessities of the times and the prospects of the future."

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, in relation to some strictures in the congressional course of Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, of the Thirteenth District of Ohio, published in that paper, states that his speeches and his votes, taken as a whole, have commanded the undivided approbation of his constituents, and that "to-day they believe, as they know, that no more loyal, uncompromising man can be found in the Ohio delegation."

Capt. JAMES L. FISK, who has taken a large train through to Montana over the Northern route, under date of Helena, Montana, Sept. 20, writes that more than 3,000 emigrants have been killed by the Indians this season. At a recent battle near the Yellow Stone, seventy whites were killed, and the whole route, known as Bowsman's Cut-off, is strewn with fresh graves. Capt. FISK had no trouble with Indians over the Northern route.

The Democratic Convention for the Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts, at Chester, on the 20th inst., nominated ABIJAH W. CHAPIN, of Springfield, and adopted a resolution severely censuring the course of Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of Pittsfield, the present member from the district. Mr. CHAPIN addressed the Convention, accepting the nomination.

In a recent letter Senator GRIMES of Iowa says: "Our majority in the State is somewhere about 40,000, I think. Of the ninety-nine counties of the State, the Democrats, or Johnson men, or whatever they may be called, have, so far as we can learn now, carried only one county, and that by only one-half of the usual majority. I think we beat Massachusetts in proportion to the number of our voters."

A. M. IDE, the Conservative candidate for Congress in the Second District of Massachusetts, was a Democrat before the war, but during its continuance he acted with the Republicans, and served one year in the State Senate, where he had a fair share of influence. He is Postmaster at Taunton, and editor of the Taunton *Gazette*.

The Newbern *Commercial* says of the recent election in North Carolina that no interest was manifested, and that of the Northern residents of Newbern, but four went to the polls. These four, with one native resident, threw the five votes for DOCKERY.

Gen. J. E. BARTLETT, the Conservative candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District of this State, has declined to accept of the nomination, and Col. HENRY MCCORMICK has been nominated in his stead.

The Chambers (Ga.) *Tribune* says: "One of our adjoining Counties (Randolph) is now one vast Union [illegible] and even here in Chambers [illegible] Societies forming and [illegible]."

The Boston *Journal* earnestly warns the Republicans that a result of apathy may be the loss of the two Boston Congressional Districts; and it calls for promptitude, energy and system in the conduct of the canvass.

The "Grand Army of the Republic," it is said, now numbers 500,000 members in the West, there being nearly 100,000 in Illinois alone. The same order is being extensively organized in the Atlantic States.

The Gold Hill *News* opposes the reelection of Gov. BLASDEL, of Nevada, to the Gubernatorial chair; and says, as one very strong objection, that he is a nonresident of the State and no tax-payer.

Hon. GEORGE W. N. CURTIS, the Superintendent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, has been renominated by the Union Republicans of Camden for the New-Jersey Assembly.

The correspondent of the Toledo *Blade*, who nominated Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX for the next Presidency, has followed it up with the names of his cabinet officers, and the principal foreign ministers.

The Meadville (Penn.) *Republican*, which has been published as a daily for nearly a year, has suspended publication, giving as a reason lack of sufficient support. It will be continued as a weekly.

It is stated that Gen. HORACE C. LEE has declined the Conservative nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, on the ground that he does not desire to mingle in politics.

The Troy *Daily Press* denies the report that Mr. NATHANIEL B. MILLIMAN had declined the Conservative nomination for Congress in the Fifteenth District of this State.

Hon. J. G. ABBOTT has declined the nomination of the workingmen in the Fourth District of Massachusetts.

Judge HISE's majority for Congress in the Third District of Kentucky is 4,182.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Increased Mortality—Letter From Dr. Harris—Interesting Mortuary Tables.

The following is the weekly letter of Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, which was forwarded yesterday:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: The total number of deaths in New-York last week was 475, including 71 in public institutions. Forty of the latter were inmates of the Island hospitals. The total mortality in Brooklyn was 142, exclusive of county institutions. This would be equivalent to an annual death-rate of 24 6-7 per 1,000 of the population by census in Brooklyn, and of 31 2-7 per 1,000 in New-York.

The zymotic infections caused only 27½ per cent. of the total deaths in New-York. The previous week these foul air diseases were charged with 31½ per cent., and four weeks ago with 45 per cent. of the deaths. Four weeks ago the diarrhœal maladies caused 75 per cent. of the zymotic deaths in each of our cities; but last week these maladies gave but 49½ per cent. of this class in New-York; and in Brooklyn it gave exactly 50 per cent.; but in the latter city the ratio of this class to the total has, in four weeks, decreased from 39 per cent. to 23½ per cent.

Brooklyn now has the lead of New-York in sanitary advantages. Though her Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards are constant rivals of our Tenth, Sixth and Fourteenth of New-York, Brooklyn does not yet pack a majority of her inhabitants in suffocating masses in tenant houses, as more than half a million poor in New-York are packed.

There was an increase of 47 deaths in New-York last week. Tubercular diseases caused 24 of these additional deaths, and inflammatory disease of the lungs and other organs produced the balance of this increase. The poor now begin to shut out the cold and shut in the foul air of their unventilated tenements, and before Spring we shall find that fevers and lung diseases have destroyed thrice as many lives as cholera did in Summer.

Yet there is now no epidemic of any kind in the City, and there may not be. The fatal fevers and obstinate local maladies which prevail among the poor now claim the ground that cholera selected for its ravages. The accompanying report upon fevers and dysentery gives a chart of these localities, which every infectious epidemic seeks.

The ratio of infant mortality continues to decrease, the first year of infancy giving 25½ per cent. and the first five years 45½ per cent. of the total list in New-York, while in Brooklyn, where, for some cause, this ratio does not fall as rapidly, the first year gave 27½ and the first five years gave 51 1-5 per cent. of the mortality.

The mean temperature during the week was 58 deg. Fahr.; the average humidity was 59, complete saturation being represented by 100. The weather was favorable to health, but while in the Metropolitan District it was the week in which cholera ceased, there was a great increase of that pestilence in several Western cities. Even in our immediate vicinity, a little city upon a hill-top in New-Jersey has been smitten by cholera of so virulent a type that it killed ten persons in five tenements during the week, and when I visited the premises others were dying, and more were fatally affected. Respectfully,

E. HARRIS.

Of the whole number of deaths, 131 were of children under 1 year, 51 under 2 years, 13 under 3 years, 12 under 4 years, 6 under 5 years, 18 between 5 and 10 years of age, 11 between 10 and 15 years, 14 between 15 and 20 years, 94 between 20 and 40 years, 76 between 40 and 60 years, 41 between 60 and 80 years, 8 of 80 years and upward.

There were 71 deaths in the public institutions, occurring as follows: In the New-York Hospital, 5; City Prison, 2; St. Vincent's Hospital, 5; Ward's Island, 15; Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island, 1; Almshouse, 16; Charity, 6; Colored Home, 3; Lunatic Asylum, 2; Nursery, 6; St. Luke's Hospital, 4; Bellevue Hospital, 6.

The following is the zymotic table:

Wards	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Cholera	Cholera Infantum	Other Diarrheal Diseases	Cholera Morbus	Other Zymotic Diseases	Total from Zymotic Diseases	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1865
1*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	1	13	18,120
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,507
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3,757
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	21,994
5†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	22,341
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	24	20,686
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	46,308
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	39,722
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	20	44,388
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	29,651
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	27	59,363
12‡	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	27	36,647
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	18	32,929
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	28,087
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	27,568
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	45,183
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	46	72,770
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	57,464
19§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	37	32,841
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	33	67,554
21‖	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	3	21	49,025
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	22	61,749
	1	1	9	7	9	3	7	13	5	18	34	—	24	131	18	475	814,254

*Includes deaths in Battery Hospital.
†Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
‡Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospital.
§Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
‖Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

The causes of death are thus set forth:

Small-pox, 1; measles, 1; scarlatina, 9; Diptheria, 7; croup, 9; hooping cough, 3; typhus fever, 7; typhoid fever, 13; puerperal fever, 2; dysentery, (acute,) 17; diarrhea, (acute,) 17; cholera, (Asiatic,) 5; cholera infantum, 18; intermittent fever, 1; remittent fever, 5; pyæmia, 1; irritative fever, 2; syphilis, 6; starvation, (privation, &c.,) 4; intemperance, 1; delirium tremens, 2; dropsy, 2; cancer, 1; cancer of the liver, 2; cancer of the bowels, 1; cancer of the uteri, 1; scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 28; phthisis pulmonalis, 75; hydrocephalus, 11; meningitis, 12; cerebritis, 4; softening of the brain, 8; apoplexy, 5; paralysis (general,) 4; epilepsy, 1; convulsions, 27; tetanus, 1; congestion of the brain, 8; pericarditis, 3; disease of the heart, 6; hypertrophy of the heart, 3; valvular disease of heart, 4; bronchitis, 11; hydrothorax, 3; pneumonia, 26; asthma, 1; congestion of the lungs, 11; hemorrhage, 5; Gastritis, 2; enteritis, 7; peritonitis, 5; cirrhosis of liver, 2; scirrhus of liver, 1; tumor in stomach, 1; occlusion of gall-duct, 1; nephria (Bright's Dis.,) 8; diabetes, 1; cystitis, 1; disease of prostrate gland, 1; ovarian dropsy, 1; uterine hemorrhage, 1; necrosis of femur, 1; lumbar abscess, 1; ulcer of leg, 1; abscess upon head, 1; premature birth, 5; cyanosis, 2; other malformations, 4; teething, 1; old age, 5; atrophy, 1; debility, 10; fractures and contusions, 6; burns and scalds, 1; poison, 1; drowning, 1; suffocation, 1; suicide, 2; execution, 1. Total, 475.

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic diseases	118	Generative system	2
Enthetic	8	Locomotory	2
Dietetic	7	Integumentary system	2
Diathetic	8	Developmental, child'n	12
Tubercular	115	Developmental, age	5
Nervous system	49	Accident, &c.	13
Circulatory system	16	Suicide	2
Respiratory system	58	Execution	1
Digestive system	29		
Urinary system	12	Total	475

The following is a recapitulation of ages, sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Oct. 20, 1866:

NEW-YORK.

Men	171	Girls	128
Women	110		
Boys	66	Total	475

NATIVITIES.

Belgium	1	Poland	1
British America	1	Portugal	1
China	1	Scotland	1
England	11	South America	1
France	3	United States	295
Germany	47	Unknown	5
Ireland	105	Wales	1
Italy	1		
Total			475

BROOKLYN.

Men	24	Girls	54
Women	42		
Boys	46	Total	166

NATIVITIES.

England	3	United States	124
Germany	16		
Ireland	23	Total	166

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the [illegible] Board of Health, for the week ending Oct. 20, 1866:

Days of the Week.	October	Daily Mean of Barometer	Daily Mean of Temp'ture	Thermometer—Point—Night—Lowest	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100	Rain—Inches
Sunday	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.1
Monday	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Tuesday	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wednesday	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Thursday	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Friday	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Saturday	20	30.14	61	54	70	
Mean of Barometer for week						30.06
Mean of Temperature for week						59
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100						59
Total Rainfall						.1

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

CLAREMONTS VS. COLUMBIA.

The match between these clubs played on Saturday, on the grounds of the Columbia, resulted in a decided victory for the Claremonts. Both clubs were shorthanded, but they nevertheless did all that could be done to win the game. The batting of the Claremonts was terrific, and rendered it almost impossible for their opponents to field. The score of the game is as follows:

CLAREMONT.	Outs.	Runs.	COLUMBIA.	Outs.	Runs.
Taylor, H., 3d b	6	7	Clark, P	4	3
Geer, P	1	6	Dorsett, C	5	3
Friend, C	2	6	Rees, 2d b	3	2
Manwaring, s. s	4	7	Raymond, 1st b	5	2
Fitspatric, 1st b	6	4	Lanthrop, 3d b	2	5
Taylor, C., 2d b	3	7	Shields, l f	4	0
Strong, f	4	[illegible]	Pearson, s. s	4	4
Total	27	52	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Claremont	13	2	2	14	9	1	4	3	4	—52
Columbia	2	1	3	3	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—19

Fly Catches—Claremont, 8; Columbia, 7.
Out on Foul Balls—Claremont, 12; Columbia, 10.
Home Runs—Geer, 3; Friend, 1; Manwaring, 1; C. Taylor, 1.
Umpire—Walter Lyon, of the Claremont.
Scorers—Messrs. Lyon and Unknown.
Time of game, three hours and twenty minutes.

BRADSTREET PRESS VS. TRIBUNE—CORRECTION.

In our report of the return ball match between the employes of the *Tribune* and the "Bradstreet Press," in Monday's TIMES, the credits were given to the wrong party. The score should have read: Bradstreet Press, 45 runs; *Tribune*, 17. Home runs—Broadstreet Press, 13; *Tribune*, 2.

ECKFORD VS. ACTIVE.

The return game between these clubs will be played to-day on the Union grounds, Williamsburgh.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. MANHATTAN.

Yesterday the first eleven of the New-York Club played a match against sixteen of Manhattan, the result being in favor of the New-Yorkers, with nine wickets to fall. The following is the full score:

MANHATTAN.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Livesey, b. Lee	5	run out	4
Tucker, b. Jardine	2	run out	6
Jenkins, l. b. w., b. Lee	0	run out	15
Peerless, run out	2	c. Jardine, b. Lee	0
Love, run out	0	b. Marsh	0
Franklin, run out	0	b. Jardine	0
Plumer, c. Byron, b. Lee	0	b. Jardine	11
Ellis, l. b. w., b. Lee	0	run out	0
Weston, not out	0	c. Jardine, b. Lee	5
Wright, b. Lee	0	not out	0
Simms, b. Lee	0	c. Jardine, b. Lee	0
Aylmer, c. Byron, b. Lee	0	b. Lee	0
		Byes 10, wides 2, l. byes 2	14
Total	9	Total	57

NEW-YORK.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Higham, run out	10		
Faulkner, b. Jenkins	3		
Marsh, b. Livesey	15		
Byron, c. Peerless, b. Livesey	3	not out	8
Lee, c. Plumer, b. Livesey	0		
Jardine, b. Livesey	0	not out	0
Dempsey, b. Tucker	0		
Sparks, b. Livesey	0		
Tyler, b. Livesey	0		
Miller, c. Plumer, b. Livesey	2		
Smith, not out	0	b. Livesey	1
Byes 4, Wides 7	11		
Total	53	Total	15

Umpires—Messrs. LANG and PARKIN.
Scorers—Messrs. BULL and CHADWICK.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justices Dowling and Hogan.

THE POLICE ASSAULT CASE.

Mention was made in Monday's TIMES of an assault made upon Roundsman DE SHAYS, of the Fifth Precinct, by Officer KENEHAN, of the same Ward. The roundsman found the officer off post and inquired the cause, whereupon the assault was made upon him by KENEHAN with his club. DE SHAYS still remains at his residence, No. 100 Charles-street, in a critical condition, and being unable to appear in Court to make the necessary affidavit, Justice HOGAN proceeded to Charles-street yesterday and received his statement. DE SHAYS, in his affidavit, charges the accused (Officer RICHARD J. KENEHAN) with having committed a felonious assault on him, inflicting five serious scalp wounds and a fracture of his left arm, besides internal injuries. On this complaint the magistrate required KENEHAN to find bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, 23 years of age, and lives at No. 80 Ninth-avenue. MOSES COMERFORD, of No. 421 East Twenty-fourth-street, became his surety. When examined, KENEHAN made the following statement: "I know nothing about it—I have nothing to say at present."

A CASE FOR THE CORONERS.

NICHOLAS MCCAFFREY appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and asked the Magistrate to issue a warrant for the arrest of JOHN O'HARE, who had poisoned his dog *Kate*. Justice DOWLING inquired how he knew that O'HARE had poisoned the animal, when, to his great amusement, the applicant presented the following medical certificate:

No. 126 GREENWICH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

I hereby certify that I have made a *post-mortem* examination on Mr. NICHOLAS MCCAFFREY's dog, and from appearances, together with analysis of the stomach and intestines, find that arsenic has been administered in such quantities as to destroy life.

H. L. SHINE, M. D.

The magistrate gravely informed MCCAFFREY that a death having taken place, the case had passed out of his jurisdiction, and he had better apply at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street. As the applicant took his leave the Justice's face was convulsed with repressed laughter. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed before MCCAFFREY reappeared and thanked the Judge for his advice, at the same time exhibiting a subpœna he had received from Coroner WILDEY, ordering the defendant to appear before him this (Thursday) morning for examination. Even at this stage of the proceedings the bewildered owner of the defunct canine did not appear to realize the huge practical joke which had been played upon him by the physician, magistrate and Coroner. He "wanted law of O'HARE," and he got it.

DARING ROBBERY BY A BOY.

Yesterday afternoon JAMES SULLIVAN *alias* WM. Clark, entered the store of Messrs. WYMAN & Co., No. 78 Chambers-street, and deliberately picked up two pieces of cassimere cloth, valued at $51, and was about escaping with his plunder, when STEPHEN MAHER, the porter in the establishment, ran after and secured him. Officer BIRD, of the Third Precinct, was called, and the thief placed in his custody, as was also the stolen cloth found in possession of the prisoner. On being arraigned before the Court the boy confessed his guilt and was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions. SULLIVAN is 16 years of age and resides at No. 141 Forsyth-street.

WARRANTS.

The applications for warrants were unusually numerous yesterday, nearly all being made by women. One said "that a man had agreed to stab her;" another complained "that BRIDGET DOOLAHAN had struck her babby in the eye and blackened it," at the same time exhibiting the discolored optic. The first applicant was dismissed to see if the man would keep his agreement; the second received her warrant. Over a dozen women, inmates of Sixth Ward tenement houses, wanted warrants for assaults committed by other tenants, one of them urging as a special reason "that she had two children only two weeks old." None of them received their papers, however, the magistrate referring all such cases to the landlord.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING A FRIEND.

JOHN MORAN, who resides at No. 184 Christopher-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a woman named MARY BRENNAN on the charge of robbery, alleged by him to have been committed under the following circumstances: On Friday evening of last week he made a friendly call upon the accused at the residence of herself and family, No. 639 Greenwich-avenue. Here he remained about three hours, enjoying a social chat with his friend. When he arose to take his departure Mrs. BRENNAN followed him, and as they neared the hall door she threw her right arm around his waist, and giving him an endearing hug with the same, placed her left hand in his pantaloons pocket, after which complainant missed $86 in United States Treasury notes, which he had carefully placed therein before entering the house. He therefore charges her with feloniously abstracting the money from his pocket. She was committed to answer the charge.

STEALING A WATCH.

It appears by the complaint in this case that ISAAC BROUGHTON, who lives at No. 71 Sullivan-street, went on Monday evening, with a girl named LIZZIE WINTERS, into her apartments at No. 67 of the same street. Here they were joined by several other girls, and all hands drank very freely. The complainant feeling perfectly safe with his neighbors, pulled out his watch and (for what purpose does not appear) laid the same on the table about which the company were seated. Presently he arose to get some more liquor for one of the girls, when, as he alleges, LIZZIE snatched the watch from the table and ran away with it. He thereupon pursued her, and caused her arrest. She was committed to answer the charge, in default of $300 bail.

A SOAP THIEF.

A young man named JAMES SMITH was brought before the Magistrate charged with stealing a quantity of soap, valued at $10 from in front of the door of Mr. HENRY JOST's grocery store, No. 349 Ninth-street. As the theft was witnessed by the owner of the soap, and the stolen property found in the thief's possession, the Judge committed SMITH for trial, in default of the required bail. He will probably serve a term on the Island.

STEALING AN APPLE-WOMAN'S SHAWL.

MARY NOYES was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a shawl valued at $10 from the back of a chair, where it had been placed by the owner, an apple-woman, named GRACE NICHOLS. A pawn ticket representing the stolen article was found in the prisoner's possession. She was committed for examination.

A SNEAK THIEF.

Mr. GEORGE LAVENDER, a clothing dealer, at No. 549 Sixth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of JAMES MCMAHON, whom he charges with stealing a business coat, valued at $15, from in front of his establishment, on Monday evening. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, as Officer BERGHOLD, of the Eleventh Precinct, was passing the house No. 122 Willet-street, he observed that the padlock had been removed from the front door of the first floor, occupied as a storage place by SHARON PETER. Upon entering, he found a man named DANIEL MCCARTY packing up about $200 worth of hats which he had collected together, with the evident intention of carrying them away. When thus discovered he was in his stocking feet, his boots being found in the hallway outside. The prisoner was immediately arrested and conveyed before Justice LEDWITH, who committed him for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

NICELY CAUGHT.

On Monday night, Mr. CUSHING MILLER, a resident of the dwelling house No. 135 Broome-street, retired to bed very late, and not being very well was unable to sleep. While tossing about restlessly upon his bed, he suddenly heard a noise as of some one turning the handle of his room door. Instantly he sprang to his feet, and without waiting to dress himself, hastily opened the door, when he caught sight of the figure of a man retreating through the hallway. Mr. MILLER pursued him for several blocks, never for a moment losing sight of him, until finally the would-be burglar was caught, on the corner of Delancey and Forsyth-streets, from whence he was taken to the nearest Station-house, and yesterday conveyed before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Alleged Grand Larceny by a Confidential Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The case of JAMES WRIGHT, charged with having, at various times in April, 1865, stolen from FREDERICK BOSS, doing business at No. 44 Maiden-lane, 700 yards of silk, 250 mink skins, 40 muffs and 6 collars, all of the value of 3,545, was yesterday concluded. *James Berrian*, a foreman in the Navy-yard, testified by the time-book, which was produced, that JOHN WRIGHT, father of defendant, had not been absent from the yard during the month of February, except two days, WASHINGTON's Birth day and part of the 13th of that month.

Robert J. Wild, time-keeper in the Navy yard, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, of counsel for the defendant, then addressed the Jury at some length, discussing every point of law involved in the case, and examining the facts in evidence, in the light of the law. He reminded the Jury that but for the fact of defendant having commenced a suit against Mr. BOSS for damages, the prosecution for larceny never would have been thought of. A comparison of the testimony showed that a conspiracy had been at work to ruin the reputation of defendant.

Mr. CLINTON, of counsel for the complainant, next addressed the Jury, in which he traversed all the evidence which had been adduced on behalf of Mr. BOSS, assuming that a larceny had been committed, and that, beyond all doubt, it was committed by the defendant.

The Recorder briefly charged the Jury on the law covering the case, leaving their own remembrance of the facts as they had been given in testimony to serve them in their deliberations. It was their duty, he said, to find whether the defendant had committed an act which made him a violator of the law as stated.

The Jury retired, and, after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned to the Court, and rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." The sympathy of the spectators with the defendant was such as to prompt them, when the verdict was announced, to give applause. This indiscretion was promptly suppressed. The Court then adjourned for the term.

TROOPS FOR TEXAS.—The second detachment Seventeenth United States Infantry, left David's Island, New-York harbor, *en route* for Texas, on Saturday, the 20th inst., per steamer *Morning Star*, consisting of companies C, G and H, first battalion, about two hundred men and officers, under command of Brevet Major-Gen. A. DOUBLEDAY. They were a part of the troops stationed at Hart's Island, New-York harbor, when the cholera broke out at that post, and after the loss of a large number by death, were removed to David's Island. The health of the command was there restored, and they have been forwarded to Texas, where the headquarters and most of that regiment now are stationed.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge Page, Ohio; Hon. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia; C. H. Smith, Richmond, and Gen. A. T. Lee, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Ward, Ohio; Hon. E. P. Hail, Elmira; Gen. W. G. Newberry, Petersburgh; J. A. Bowen, Baltimore, and Hon. S. E. Meigs, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Hon. E. S. Cleveland, Connecticut, and S. H. Hammond, Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

LAW REPORTS.

Another Action Against Common Carriers for Loss of Baggage—Whether a Valuable Gold Watch Should be Carried in a Trunk on a Voyage from San Francisco to New-York is a Question of Fact for the Jury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III—OCT. 23.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

John O'Connell vs. The Central American Transit Company.—The plaintiff sought to recover $1,400, the alleged value of a trunk and contents which were lost or misappropriated by defendants. In September, 1864, the plaintiff then being in San Francisco, and desiring to come on to New-York, took passage in the steamship *America*, one of the defendant's steamers. His baggage consisted of one trunk, in which he had packed many valuable things, and among others a gold watch which he valued at $345, and a lump of gold worth $35; also, an overcoat worth $100, a dress coat worth $95, &c. When the plaintiff was about twelve days out of San Francisco, and before their arrival at the port on the Isthmus, his trunk was, with other baggage, weighed. The weight of it was several pounds more than by the regulations of the Company he was permitted to carry as ordinary passenger's baggage. He then paid $2, the amount of extra charge, and that was the last he ever saw of his trunk. Upon his arrival in New-York he demanded it, and produced his check at the same time, but the answer he always received was that the trunk could not be found.

One of the defences set up by the company was, that defendants, by printed and written notices on tickets and elsewhere, had limited their liability, as in law it is said they had a right to do, by stating that they would not be responsible for gold, jewelry, or other valuables, unless the same were specified at the time of making the contract; that their value must then be stated, and a receipt taken therefor, with the value therein expressed. That defendant did not say he had gold bullion, a gold watch, or jewelry. He simply paid the $2 as the difference in price for conveying the stipulated amount of passengers' baggage and the price for the number of pounds that his trunk was found to weigh. Defendants also insisted that a trunk was not a proper place in which to convey a valuable gold watch during such a voyage as the one in question, and that in no event could he, under the circumstances, recover the value of the gold bullion alleged to have been in the trunk. The latter item the plaintiff's counsel finally concluded that he would not press before the jury. The defence also urged that the prices put upon various articles of clothing by the plaintiff were at least double what they ought to be, at a fair estimate.

In charging the jury, the Court said that the first question for them to determine was, whether the contract had been made to carry the plaintiff and his baggage from San Francisco to New-York. There could be no doubt that he came on by the Company's conveyance to this City. A little ticket or check relating to the baggage had been shown, and there was no dispute but that his trunk was weighed when they were twelve days out, and then plaintiff last saw it. They must be satisfied, of course, that plaintiff never received his property from defendant's agents. Every traveler had a right to carry a reasonable amount of baggage. What that amount should be must be determined by a jury, unless it had been before agreed upon by the parties to the contract. The Court had very grave doubts whether the Company had a right to make a special contract limiting their common law liability as common carriers in this manner. If they did not give a receipt it was their own fault, and they could not come into Court now and say they were not liable because the plaintiff had no receipt for the property. The question as to whether a valuable gold watch should be carried in a trunk or on the person during such a voyage, he should submit as a question of fact for the jury. As to the evidence of plaintiff about the value of the goods in the trunk, and also the number of the articles, they must scrutinize it carefully; they must use their own good practical common sense. The doctrine of the law is, "false in one thing, false in all," and the Court had no hesitation in saying that if the Jury believed, the plaintiff had testified falsely in any material and important particular, they would be justified in throwing out of the case his entire evidence. The estimate by which they were to be guided was the value of the kind of goods in New-York at the time the defendants should have delivered the trunk.

At the conclusion of the charge, the counsel for the plaintiff called the attention of the Court to a recent decision in one of the New-York Reports, in which Judge Denio decides that on a voyage such as the plaintiff took, it was proper for the voyager to place his gold watch in his trunk, instead of carrying it about his person. In the case cited, counsel said, the learned Judge had gone into the whole matter at length, and had shown most clearly that it would not be proper and safe for the traveler to carry his watch [illegible] his person. He, therefore, asked this Court to [illegible] the Jury.

After a brief absence the Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of $500.

For plaintiff, Mr. James McKee; for defendants, Messrs. Randolph, Cummins and Alexander.

An Interesting Domestic Scene in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 23.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Edward Barrett.—Mrs. Burns, the petitioner in this case, claims to be the mother of Edward Barrett, a lad of some six years, and she now seeks to recover the custody of him under the following circumstances: When the child was twelve days old, the mother, who then went by the name of Barrett, placed it in the care of Mr. and Mrs. McCabe, with the understanding that the latter were to adopt it as their child. The respondents also claim that the mother was to pay them a certain sum per month during the first year or two, but that she never had paid anything toward the support of the child, and never until now had seemed to care for it or had manifested any desire to have it returned to her. This is partially explained by Mrs. Burns by the fact that for several years she has been living at the South, and did not wish to have the child there during the continuance of the rebellion. That now, the war being over, she has come on for the purpose of obtaining her son and conveying him to her Southern home. The mother, the foster parents and the child were all in Court, and all manifested feelings of the most intense nature. The foster mother claimed that the child was very strongly attached to her; that she was in fact the only mother he knew anything about; that he was in delicate health, and if torn from her and carried away, he would pine for his home in New-York, and perhaps it would be the means of his death.

The Court instructed that it was a sound principle in law as well as in morals, that a mother had a right to her child as against the whole world, and as a rule she could take possession of it whenever and wherever she could find it. But there were some exceptions. In this case they would test the child's feelings and inclinations by asking him a few questions, such as would he like to go away with his own mother, or would he remain with those with whom he had been living? When the lad understood the questions he sprang with alacrity to the arms of his foster mother, and the sobs and cries of the two for a time drowned every other sound. The lad would not, he said, go with any one except Mrs. McCabe. "I don't know that mother, and I won't go with her. I know this mother; she has been good to me, I will go with her," cried the boy, clinging his arms tightly around the neck of Mrs. McCabe.

The scene in Court became too exciting and ill-timed. The Judge ended it by declaring that he would make an order that the boy continue for one year with the respondents. At the end of that time the mother could make another application to the Court to have her child delivered to her.

The Liabilities of Steamship Companies as Common Carriers—What Constitutes a Delivery of Passengers' Baggage.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—OCT. 23.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Mary McCarty vs. The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company.—The plaintiff in this action is a resident of New-Bedford. In September, 1865, she took passage on the steamboat *Metropolis*, one of the boats owned and run by the Company. She had been staying several months with a married daughter in Brooklyn. On the day in question she packed two large trunks and placed them in the lower hall of her daughter's house, with instructions that they be delivered to the agent of Studley's Baggage Express, who had been engaged to take the trunks and deliver them at the steamboat landing that afternoon. She then left for the steamboat, and went home to New-Bedford. She has not seen her trunks since. There seems to be no dispute but that the Express Agent conveyed the trunks from Brooklyn to the Company's dock, and delivered them to a person who seemed to be in charge of the baggage. The amount which the plaintiff claims she has lost is between $500 and $600. The property consisted of ordinary ladies' wearing apparel. The testimony is concluded, and at the opening of the Court this morning counsel for the defendants will probably move to dismiss the complaint, for the reason that no sufficient delivery of the property to the defendants was made.

For plaintiff, C. Bainbridge Smith, Esq.; for defendants, I. T. Williams, Esq.

The Patent Coffee Cleaner.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II., OCT. 23.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

This was an old case that has been before the Courts several times before, in which William Nevell, the patentee of a machine for cleaning and polishing Rio coffee, sued Ezra Wheeler & Co. for damages for the non-fulfillment of a contract. Plaintiff sold the right to use his machine in the State of New-York to defendants for $5,000 cash, and 10 cents per bag on all the coffee that should pass through the machine. The $5,000 was paid, but plaintiff claims that defendants did not make true returns to him of the coffee cleaned by them, and neglected to bring the invention properly before the public, whereby it had fallen into disuse, to the great damage of plaintiff, &c.

Defendants deny that they neglected to make correct returns of the coffee that passed through the mill, and allege that they did make full returns, and paid over the per centage due to plaintiff; but they allege that on account of the defects of the machine it failed to meet the requirements of the trade, and proved to be comparatively worthless—to the great disappointment and loss of defendants, as well as plaintiff.

On the previous trial of the case the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $23,040 91. This verdict was set aside at General Term and a new trial ordered. On the last trial of the case, which closed yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $21,916 55.

A. T. Gerry for plaintiff; W. D. Booth for defendants.

Liability of Banks for Notes Deposited with them for Collection.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—OCT. 23.

Before Judge Garvin.

This action was brought by Warren Avrault, a cattle dealer, against the Pacific Bank for the recovery of $800 and interest, being the value of two notes deposited with the bank by plaintiff for collection. Plaintiff alleges that through the carelessness and negligence of the bank clerks, there was a failure to collect the amount due on the notes from the indorser, and that plaintiff thereby suffered total loss of the same.

Defendants deny negligence in the premises, and allege that they pursued the usual course of all banks in such cases and handed the notes over to a notary to be protested, and that their responsibility then ended. They also charge the plaintiff with negligence in not giving the bank proper information with regard to the residence of the maker and indorser of the notes, or of the change of residence of the payee.

The case has been tried once before, when a verdict was rendered for plaintiff.

To be summed up this morning.

Weed & Tait, for plaintiff. A. R. Dyett, for defendants.

Important Ferry Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly and Brady.

Short Brothers vs. G. L. Knapp.—Plaintiffs recovered a verdict for $250, the value of a horse which was drowned on the morning of the 26th of December last, from one of the defendant's ferry-boats. From this verdict the defendant appealed, and claimed that the driver, having left the coach and not having hold of the reins, was such negligence as would prevent a recovery, and that the Court below erred in allowing witnesses to testify as to whether the horse could be stopped if the driver had been on the box of the coach. Counsel for the respondents insisted that the question of whether the absence of the driver from his horse contributed to the injury was a question for the Jury, and that it was competent to show by experts that the horse could not be saved had the driver been with them; the deck of the ferry-boat being slippery and dangerous at the time, and the chain at the end of the boat being an insecure safeguard. Decision reserved.

Alex. H. Reavey for respondents; E. Wetmore for appellant.

Business in the Civil Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—OCT. 23.

Before Justice Sutherland.

INQUESTS.

Thomas B. Read et. al. vs. Thomas M. Terry; judgment for plaintiff for $1,100 13; Harris Pardee vs. The Same Defendant; judgment for plaintiff for $3,118 44. Thomas W. Whittemore et al. vs. The Same Defendant; judgment for plaintiffs. Edward S. Jottray et al. vs. The Same Defendant; judgment for plaintiffs for $3,669 18. James G. Bennett vs. The Same Defendant; judgment for plaintiff for $1,449 53.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Remsen Appleby vs. Louis B. Rader.

CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Ingraham.

INQUEST.

Thomas A. Kidd vs. Samuel Sneden; judgment for plaintiff for $2,215 94.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 23.

By Judge Barnard.

Eskel vs. Saluskisky vs. The Arctic Fire Insurance Company; motion denied. Chas. Voss vs. Wm. McLean; motion granted. Joseph Eneas vs. John R. Bacon; motion granted. Jonathan P. Bryant et al. vs. George Hesselet et al.; motion granted, and cause be placed on the special calendar. Henry Palmer, Trustees, &c., vs. Alfred Roe et al.; motion denied. Henry Herts et al. vs. Herman Herts; motion denied. Martha Elliott vs. Wm. Elliott; motion denied. Susan E. Wilkinson vs. Henry W. Wilkinson; motion granted, and alimony increased to $1,500. Leander W. Hopps vs. Susan F. Hopps; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. William Smith vs. Charles H. Crosby et al.; motion denied. Robert Edgar vs. Saml. Hayward; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 23.

By Judge Brady.

Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; case settled. Loomis vs. Foote; default set aside on payment of witnesses' fees for the term, and disbursements if any, and also with $15 costs to defendant to abide the event. Strauss vs. Strauss; a further hearing ordered on the 29th of October at 10 A. M. Leavitt vs. Wiswell; see memorandum. Nourny vs. Lord; appeal dismissed without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 23.

By Justice Barbour.

The Weedsport Bank vs. The Park Bank; motion granted. Laura Keene vs. John S. Clarke; motion for extra allowance of five per cent. on $3,766 67 granted. Chas. Miller vs. Valentine Bender; motion granted. Thomas Butler vs. Geo. W. Niles et al.; application denied. Charles Mengesheimer et al. vs. Albert L. Hernstein; motion granted without costs. Burnett vs. Burnett; further papers required.

Thieves Great and Small—Gamblers and Wife Beaters.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The heaviest calendar of the season was presented in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. There were 33 cases of petty larceny, 13 of assault and battery, 1 assault with intent to steal, 1 cruelty to animals, 1 gaming, 1 violation of the health laws, and 10 prisoners for sentence from previous convictions—total 60.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELERS.

Garrett G. Brown, an old gentleman from Mississippi, complained that Frank Bokoff, a German, stole his trunk, containing his somewhat scanty wardrobe. Mr. Brown testified that on his arrival in the City a few days since, he had his trunk carried to a house near the corner of Canal and Varick streets. While he was in a house on the opposite side of the street for a short time he saw the defendant walking off with his trunk, which had been left on the sidewalk. He followed him and demanded his property, but the German could not understand what he said. A policeman was summoned who arrested Bokoff. On being interrogated he said he found the trunk on the sidewalk, and was conveying it to the Station-house. As his steps were tending in the direction of that edifice, and as there was a possibility that he was acting in good faith, the Court acquitted him, at the same time remarking that strangers should guard their property securely on coming to New-York.

A DOUBLE OFFENDER.

George Colder was arraigned for petit larceny upon the complaint of Lewis Jackson, who charges him with having stolen from his store a piece of muslin. The defendant plead guilty, but it appeared that there was also a complaint against him in the General Sessions for grand larceny, and also that he was to be used as a Government witness against a receiver of stolen goods. As a foretaste of what is to come, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

FOND OF CHESTNUTS.

Antonio Frosetti was charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon Anna Gilbert, a frail sister residing in Greene-street. It appears that Anna and two or three of her frail companions were plying their vocation on the night of the 12th instant in Greene-street, and, while passing the chestnut stand of the prisoner, she seized and confiscated a few chestnuts. For this offence she was kicked and beaten in a most shocking manner by some one. The evidence tended rather to implicate an Italian who was tending the stand than the prisoner, notwithstanding the fact that the complainant swore positively to his identity. There being a doubt in the matter, the prisoner was acquitted. Doubtless the right party will yet be called upon to answer for the assault, as Anna and her friends left the court in an unsatisfied frame of mind.

FARO'S TIGER IN COURT.

William Brown, Frank Williams and Francis Wilson were charged with keeping a faro bank at No. 37 Front-street. The last named individual did not appear, it being stated that he was at his home in Brooklyn dying of consumption. The remaining two pleaded guilty, thus saving Officer Dowle, who caught them in the act of playing, the trouble of testifying. The prisoners were fined $150 between them, which sum was promptly paid, one of them remarking that he could afford to disburse a little, as he expected soon to be a candidate for Congress.

DIDN'T FIT HIM.

Edward Sullivan was charged with stealing a pair of boots from Richard Mitchell, who keeps a shoe store in Division-street. The complainant testified that Sullivan and another young man came to his place to look at some boots, and left without buying any. When they departed he missed a pair, however, and on following the young men to another street, found Sullivan trying to put the boots on, and swearing because they did not fit him. He also threatened to go back and exchange them for a pair that would fit. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the House of Refuge till he was of age.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Alfred Harris testified that John Holmes came to his store in Eighth-avenue and attempted to steal some fractional currency from his money-drawer. The prisoner denied the charge, and commenced to relate a history of his career from his earliest childhood to the moment when he was brought to the bar of justice. He mentioned many friends and acquaintances, numerous women and several clergymen, and was proceeding to descant upon the superiority of an oyster stew to an oyster fry, when the magistrate suddenly nipped his story-telling proclivities by exclaiming, "Three months Penitentiary—tell us the rest of your story when you come down." For the conclusion of this intensely exciting narrative by a most talented and highly-gifted author, see future police reports.

GONE TO JAMAICA.

There could be no question as to the fact of Margaret Riley's having stolen two shawls and a blanket from Sarah Judge. But as Margaret said that both were drunk at the time of the offence, and that she lived in Jamaica, Long Island, where she had a husband and children too numerous to mention; and as Sarah had got all her things back, and wanted Margaret to be forgiven; and as Margaret promised to go immediately home and never touch another drop of gin; and as the Court is tender hearted; and as the prisons are all full; and as Margaret seemed penitent, and had already been in prison several days; and as the Court doesn't like the idea of having children born in the Penitentiary; and as the offence was more attributable to the bad quality of gin furnished by Sarah than the natural badness of Margaret, the prisoner was allowed to depart, and the last that was seen of her she was hastening rapidly to Fulton ferry, *en route* to Jamaica, "the ould man and the childer."

A JUVENILE ROW.

Patrick McGibney and James McCarron, two boys about 14 years of age, got to fighting on Wednesday, and as young McCarron got the worst of it, he charged Patrick with assault and battery. Patrick was shown to be a bad boy, and apparently had no friend in the world. His clothes were the merest rags, and only consented to remain upon him out of respect to the strings which held them up. He presented such a sorrowful sight that the Court sentenced him to the House of Refuge, not so much for what he had done as to afford him a comfortable home. Sympathy was wholly lost on him, however, for as the officer led him away, he shook his fist at young McCarron, and exclaimed "I'll break your little head when I come out."

GOING THE WHOLE HOG.

Dennis Sullivan, a Fenian, who looked like a "bummer" from the last Canadian raid, was charged with having stolen a live hog from Pier No. 24, North River. This animal, with several others, was the property of Mr. Henry F. Phillips, who had received them by boat, and was keeping them at his stand over night. The private watchman on the pier saw Dennis go to the place at night, and shortly after saw him coming off the pier with the pig in his arms. He was at once given into the custody of a policeman. Dennis said: "A man axed me fur to hould the pig fur him fur jist five minutes, and so I tuk the little feller in me arums, and was a waitin' fur the man to come back when the peeler pulled me in. What the devil do you think I'd be doin' wid a live pig; troth I'm not married, an' I've no childer fur to play wid it." As Dennis admitted that he had the pig in his possession, he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Patrick Averill, a carman, was charged with cruelty to the horse he was driving. The officer testified that the animal was thrown down in the street, and, on taking off the saddle of the harness to relieve him, he discovered that the horse was suffering from a frightfully sore back. As the driver was not the owner of the animal he was let off upon the payment of $10, the owner advancing the amount.

COLLECTING HER WAGES.

Mary MacKin was a servant in the employ of James Bushel. Last week she wanted her wages before they were due, and as Mr. Bushel declined to accommodate her, she walked off with some sheets and two umbrellas belonging to her employer. The complainant testified that he found the articles "concealed in her bosom," but he probably referred to the sheets, and did not intend to place the umbrellas in that receptacle for stolen goods. Mary said she thought she had a right to take her money's worth, but the Court differed with her and sent her to the Island for two months.

SWEEPING TOO CLEAN.

George Roseberry, a boy about 12 years of age, was charged with having stolen $25 from Andrew Sanders. The lad was employed to sweep the store and black the boots of the complainant every morning. A few mornings since while performing this work he abstracted the money from the pocket of a vest which was hanging up in the store. When he was accused of the theft he admitted his guilt and returned $20 of the money. His mother interceded so strongly in his behalf and promised to take such good care of him in future that the complainant consented to have sentence suspended, and the boy was restored to his mother.

PRECOCIOUS BABY.

John Lind, a neatly dressed, bright-eyed little boy about six years of age, the top of whose head did not reach as high as the railing at the prisoner's bar, was charged with having stolen $18 from his father. The little fellow admitted his guilt, but as he had only been imprisoned to frighten him no prosecution was urged. The child walked out of Court with an air of self-satisfaction, as if he imagined he had done a very clever thing.

TWO M'GINNISES IN THE FIELD.

Mr. McGinnis sent a pair of boots to Mr. Kaufman to be repaired. When they were done a colored boy, named William Hill, went to Kaufman, and representing himself to be the original McGinnis, claimed the boots. He was about to depart with them, when some questions which were put to him were answered in a brogue unknown to Hibernians and led to his arrest. The prisoner was sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary.

IRELAND VS. GERMANY.

Ann Call, a Celtic woman, testified that she went to the saloon wherein Max M. Kesier is barkeeper to purchase some lager-beer. The ungallant Teuton refused to let her have the beverage unless she liquidated a bill of fourteen cents which was already scored up against her. Thereupon Ann remarked that he was a "Dutch loafer," and he retorted by insinuating that she was an "Irish hussy." Pet names were thus bandied back and fourth until the phlegmatic German became so incensed that he drove Ann out of doors. He also pursued her up stairs, but was met at the first landing with a blow on the head with the pitcher. He then closed with his feminine antagonist and handled her pretty roughly. She then caused his arrest. In her testimony Ann dwelt persistently upon the fact that "he kicked me on the leg, yer honor." The indignity offered her perambulators was a more serious offence than all the other bruises combined. The prisoner was fined $10, and informed that the leg was not the place nature had designed to be kicked, particularly the leg of a woman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry Mangles, petty larceny, House of Refuge; Christopher Coyle, petty larceny, Penitentiary, three months; Matilda Jacobs, petty larceny, remanded; Edward Mackay, petty larceny, remanded; Michael Sullivan, petty larceny, four months, Penitentiary; Mary Doyle, petty larceny, twenty days, City Prison; Thomas Finley, petty larceny, remanded; John Kelly, petty larceny, Penitentiary, three months; Peter Leroy, petty larceny, remanded; Charles Higgins, petty larceny, House of Refuge, one year; Thomas Lowerby, assault and battery, $10; Charles Platz, assault and battery, remanded; John Garrison, colored, assault and battery, $10; James Heavey, malicious mischief, one year, House of Refuge.

Several of the prisoners found guilty and remanded are young children, who are held until inquiries can be made concerning their parents and character.

Court Calendar—This Day

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 24 3. Yeaman, Jr. vs. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company. 2441. Cozzens et al. vs. Fabbin et al. 2443. Dows et al. vs. Van Bukkelen et al. 2447. Dike et al. vs. Meeck. 2449. Morrison vs. Herwig. 2453. Ward vs. Dillon. 245?. Benoist vs. Rankin. 2459. Cobb vs. Pell et al. 2463. Westervelt et al. vs. The Bermetical Barrel Company. 2465. Luke vs. Kitson et al. 2467. Lewis et al. vs. Pease et al. 2469. Dutcher et al. vs. Babcock impleaded. 2471. Hallgarten et al. vs. Farley. 2473. Bucklin vs. Beers. 2,475. Gentil vs. Jones. 2,481. Wilde vs. Hexter. 2,486. Curley vs. Hart. 2,487. Fitch vs. St. John et al. 2,489. Cook vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 2,491. Fiske, Jr., et al. vs. Strasburger. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2,272. Gaylon vs. Pullen. 2,274. Daily, Jr. vs. Furman. 2,276. Packer et al. vs. Bresher et al. 2,282. Higgins vs. Stewart. 2,284. Kenny vs. Pierson. 2,286. Loo's vs. Steiner et al. 2,288. Reynolds vs. Nash. 2,292. Collins, Jr. vs. ——. 2,294. Wigam et al. vs. Boyer et al. 2,296. Cooper vs. Conklin. 2,300. Humphrey et al. vs. Janssen et al. 2,302. Frobisher vs. The Long Island Railroad Company. 2,304. Morris vs. Garfunkle et al. 2,306. Pringle et al. vs. O'Reilly. 2,308. Brockway vs. Ledwith. 2,310. Stewart et al. vs. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company. 2,312. Webb vs. Hakey. 2,320. Mason vs. Maxwell. 2322. Lippencott vs. Haywood. 2324. Martin Prest., vs. Cowan et al. *Part III.*—Held by Mr. Justice DAVIS, at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1099. Hotchkiss vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company. 2672. Pope vs. The Bank of Albion et al. 1905. McCarty vs. The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company. 879. Nichols vs. Nichols, Sheriff. 969. Same vs. Same. 3071. Genet vs. Howland et al. 2011. Leuchter vs. Hall. 1465. Chero, Administrator vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. 563. Hartley vs. James et al. 2105. Weaver vs. First National Bank of New-Orleans. 1436. Newman vs. Kaplock. 1025. Lyon et al. vs. Kettner et al. 2303. The Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Wylie et al. 2309. Dowden vs. Hoppock et al. 993. Benton vs. Myers. 675. Kinne, et al. vs. Ford et al. 791. Voorhees vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 2301. Donaheck et al. vs. Maun. 743. Chamberlain vs. Salisbury et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Justice DANIELS at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Demurrers.—No. 25. Lockwood vs. Wood et al. 31. —— vs. ——. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 168. Bushnell vs. Eastman et al. 110. Dwight vs. The New-Jersey Railroad Company et al. 170. Berry, Administrator, &c., vs. Spofford et al., Administrators, &c. 163. Hewitt et al. vs. The B. R. Pet. Company. 164. Same vs. Same. 167. Hart vs. Wood et al. 180. Marvin vs. Hoffman et al. 182. Rogers vs. Johnson et al. 185. Graff vs. Graff. 197. Hirsch vs. Allire. 240. Hall vs. Hall et al. 241. Astor vs. England. 243. Gardiner et al. vs. Tyler et al. 244. Banker vs. Freeman. 246. Palmer vs. Nestrali. 247. Haw, Jr., vs. Stevens et al. 248. Liberran vs. Liberran. 249. Smith, Administrator, &c., vs. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice BARNARD.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 92. Francis vs. Champlin. 97. Reamer vs. Livingston. 100. Pike vs. Lyon. 103. Griffith vs. Scott. 129. Adams vs. Sweet, Jr. 131. Salem vs. Frohlich. 133. Drake vs. Long. 131. Thomas vs. Chapman. 192. Bieran vs. Mallory. The following numbers have been added to the general calendar since the publication of the third Monday calendar: Nos. 162, 167, 168, 170, 182, 190, 192, 202, 203, 204, 2, 6, 217, 215, 218, 223, 224, 228.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice GARVIN. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. No. 1765a. Hazleton vs. Lynch, Sheriff. 2,551. Miller vs. Millbank. 2499. Heins vs. Peino. 2472. Bentley vs. Chase. 2609. Beck vs. The Erie Railroad Ferry Company. 2097. Greene vs. Bond. 2613. Jerome et al. vs. Greene. 2647. Eagleson vs. Torrilhon. 2175. Bruce vs. Taylor et al. 1797. Livermore vs. St. John. 2373. Cook vs. Hull. 1977. Boyd vs. Pickersgill. 2469. Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. 871. Delafield vs. The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn. *Part II.*—Held by Justice JONES. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 2896. O'Shea vs. Kumpf. 2962. Shriver vs. Barth. 2676. Tweddle vs. Hoffman. 2848. Patterson vs. Townsend. 1624. Benjamin et al. vs. Lynch, Sheriff. 2746. Bruns vs. Rourk. 2812. McCulla vs. Taylor. 2942. Muller vs. Dorner. 2964. Williams vs. Delaney. 2910. Hurst, &c., vs. Comean. 2854. Bromer vs. Fleming. 2894. McKinney vs. Osborn. 1964. Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Insurance Company. 2965. Glover vs. Christianson. 2960. Rose vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Judge HEARNE.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 176. McElligate vs. Barnaby. 178. Kieffe vs. Hatts. 201. Fowler vs. Hanson. 205. Woolston vs. Keating. 211. Schiele vs. Ginsberg. 212. Martin vs. Carroll Manufacturing Company. 226. Morse vs. Cochrane. 227. Gatterkienny vs. Grieil. 228. Denner vs. Kling. 229. Same vs. Same. 230. Wilson vs. Pinckney. 232. Pardes vs. Gansoberg. 233. Hackett vs. Korhler. 234. Gallagher vs. Rodgers. 240. Russell vs. Rasbeck. 243. Muller vs. Holden. 245½. Park vs. Hansen. 252. Reynolds vs. Hyde. 253. St.John vs. Newton. 255. Sayer vs. Gibbons.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 23, 1866.

$60,000	U. S. 6s,'81,C.	113¾	400	Quick. Min.	57
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	108	800	do.	57⅛
50,400	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	114⅝	400	do. b10	57⅝
35,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	10[illegible]	400	do.	57⅜
40,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	110⅞	200	do. b10	57⅛
30,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		100	do. b30	57⅝
	New issue	108⅜	200	do.	57
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	100	100	Adams Ex. Co.	85
1,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		200	Spruce Hill C.	4⅝
	First Ser.	105⅝	100	Mariposa Pr.	29
15,000	do. 2d Ser.	105	600	Union Nav. Co.	114⅝
25,000	do.	105⅝	100	Boston W. P.	31⅛
500	do. 3d Ser.	105⅝	100	do. b30	31⅝
6,000	Tenn. 6s '90	94	100	do.	31⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s. x-c	73	15	Pac. M. St. Co.	215
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73	700	Reading R.	116⅛
1,000	Ga. State 6s	111	800	do.	116⅜
2,000	Missouri 6s	88⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	115
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		5	do.	114
	Issue	88⅜	400	New-York Cen.	120⅜
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		1400	do.	120⅞
	Issue	82	100	do. s5	121⅛
1,000	do.	82⅛	1000	do.	121
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s,		600	Erie R.	82⅜
	W. Loan	98	100	do.	82⅜
1,000	Minnesota 8s	102⅛	200	Erie R. Pr.	86
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅛	200	Hudson R.	127⅝
10,000	do. b30	33⅛	1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅜
20,000	do.	33⅛	1000	do.	91⅛
1,000	N.Y.C.7s'76,Con.	120	1300	do.	91⅝
1,000	Erie 1st M.	104⅛	100	do.	90
2,000	Erie 3d M.	99	200	Ill. Central R.	126
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	105	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	92⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	104	200	do.	92⅝
1,000	C. & N.W. Con.		100	do.	90
	Conv. Bds.	86⅛	5	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	115
15,000	do.	86	8	Chi. & N. W.	54
3,000	Alt. & T.H.2d P.	84	1500	do.	55⅛
15,000	Tol.&W.2d M.	82	850	do.	55⅜
1,500	Hud. R. 1st M.	103	100	do. b3	55⅛
7,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	104⅛	100	do.	55⅜
5,000	Gr.W.R.2d M.'93	76⅛	1600	Chi. & N. W. P.	79⅝
5,000	Mil.& St.P.1st M.	91	16	do.	75⅛
5,000	do.	92	300	do.	79⅛
5,000	Mor.&Essex 1st	98	100	do.	79⅜
10,000	Mariposa 1st M.	40	400	do.	79⅛
10	Shoe & L. Bank	113	600	do.	79⅜
50	Cen. Nat. Bank	118	2500	Cleve. & Tol.	118⅝
10	Nassau Bank	109	100	Chic. & R. I.	109
10	Canton Co.	48	1200	do.	109⅛
8	Del. & Hud. Canal	160	100	do. b30	109
400	Amer. Coal	74⅛	400	do.	109
300	Central Coal Co.	54⅛	100	do. at30	109
50	Spring M. Coal	87	100	do.	109⅛
100	do.	86⅛	300	T., W. & W. Pr.	74
45	West. U. Tel.	52⅜	275	P., Ft. W. & C.	110
1500	do.	53	100	do.	110⅛
250	do.	53⅛	100	Alt. & T. H.	43⅛
800	do.	54	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	51
93	West. U. Tel. Rus.		100	do.	51⅛
	Extension	97⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	62⅛	200	do.	76
200	do.	62⅛			
100	do.	63	200	Wilkesbarre Coal.	63⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	114⅝	500	M. S. & N. I.	91⅛
65,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		1100	do.	91⅛
	New Issue	108⅝	200	do. s30	91
10,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		200	Ill. Cen. R.	126
	Third Ser.	105⅝	200	Clev. & P. R.	92⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s. x-c	48	400	Chi. & N. W.	54⅞
5,000	C. & N. W. Cond		300	Chi. & N. W. P.	79⅝
	Conv. Bs.	86⅜	300	do.	79⅝
350	West. U. Tel.	53	1000	do.	79
200	do.	53⅛	100	do.	79⅛
200	N. Y. Central	121⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	109⅛
200	do.	121⅛	100	do.	108⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	56⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	51
100	Mariposa Pref.	29	200	P., F. W. & C.	110⅛
400	Erie R.	82⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	62⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	75⅛			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	110⅛	1700	Reading R.	116⅜
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅛
5,000	do.	33⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	54⅝
200	Cum. Coal P.	56⅛	1200	Chi. & N. W. P.	79⅛
100	do.	56⅛	1000	do.	79⅛
500	do.	56	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	118⅛
100	do.	55⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	108⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co.	56⅛	100	do.	108⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	52⅞	500	Mil. & St. P.	62⅛
100	Mar. Pref.	29	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75⅝
16	N. Y. Cen.	120⅞	28	do.	75⅛
100	do.	121⅛	10	N. Y. & N. H. R.	112⅛
100	Erie Railroad	82⅛	100	H. & St. J. R.	46
20	Erie R. Pr.	86⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	51⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C. b3	33⅛	600	Cleve. & Pitts	92⅛
10,000	do.	33⅛	100	do.	92⅛
100	Boston W. P. b3	31⅛	400	do. b6	92⅛
100	Cum. Coal	56	200	do.	92⅛
100	Quicksilver	57	100	Clev. & Tol. x-d	118
400	do. b10	57⅛	400	do. b10	118⅛
200	do. b10	57	200	do.	118⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	52	100	do. c	118⅛
200	do.	52⅛	600	do.	118⅛
100	do.	52⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	51⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	121	400	do.	51⅛
200	do.	120⅞	600	Chi. R. I. & P. b10	109⅛
100	do.	121	100	do.	109
300	Erie Railroad b3	82	500	do. s15	109⅛
200	do.	82⅛	100	do.	109⅛
400	do. b3	82⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.	55⅛
300	do.	82⅛	400	do.	55⅛
100	Hud. R. R., x-d c	128	100	do. b10	56
500	Reading R.	116⅛	200	do.	55⅞
200	do. b10	116⅛	100	do. b3	56
400	do. b3	116⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. P.	79⅞
800	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	91⅛	100	do. c	79⅛
100	do. b10	91⅛	100	do. c	79⅛
100	do. c	91⅛	100	do.	79⅛
300	do.	91⅛	100	do. s10	79⅛
100	do. b3	91⅛	200	do. b3	79⅛
100	do.	91⅛	100	do.	79⅛
400	do. b5	91⅛	200	P., F. W. & C. x-d	110⅛
200	do. b5	91⅛	100	do. b15	110⅛
900	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅛	100	Union Nav. b30	114⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C. s3	33⅛	1300	Reading R.	116⅛
10,000	do.	33⅛	100	do. s15	116
500	Spruce H. C.	4⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. b10	92⅛
100	do. b10	4⅛	100	do. b3	92⅛
400	Mar. Min. Pr.	29	500	Cle. & Tol. x-d	118
300	do. s15	29	300	Ch., R. I. & P.	109⅛
100	West. U. Tel	52⅛	400	Chic. & N. W.	55⅛
100	do.	52⅛	100	do.	54⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	121	100	do. c	55
100	do. s3	121	300	do.	54⅞
100	Erie R.	82⅛	100	do.	54⅞
400	Hud. R. R. x-d	127⅝	200	do.	55
100	do.	122⅛	200	do.	53
100	Tol., W. & W	51⅛	500	do. also	54⅛
200	do.	51⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	79⅞
200	do. b10	51⅛	100	do.	79⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅛	1800	do.	79⅛
400	do. s3	91⅛	2100	do. b3	79⅛
500	do. s3	91⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	109⅛
100	do. s30	91⅛	1000	do.	109⅛
200	do. s10	91⅛	100	do. s10	109⅛
100	do. b10	91⅛	120	do. b5	109⅛
100	do. b30	91⅛	100	do.	109⅛
300	do. s5	91⅛	500	Mil. & St. P.	62
400	do. s30	91⅛	200	do.	62⅛
500	do. s30	91⅛	500	do.	62⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	147⅛	200	Reading R. s3	116⅛
10,000	O. & M. C.	33⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	51
10,000	do. b30	33⅛	100	do. s3	51⅛
20,000	do. b30	33⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅛
100	Boston W. P.	31⅛	200	do. s10	91⅛
100	do. s15	31⅛	100	do.	91⅛
200	Spruce H. C.	4⅝	800	do. s15	91⅛
100	do. b15	4⅝	200	do. b3	91⅛
300	do.	4⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	92⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co.	56⅛	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅞
100	do.	56⅛	100	do.	108⅞
100	do. s5	56⅛	600	Chic. & N. W.	55
100	Mar. Pref.	29	100	do.	55⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	52⅛	200	do.	55⅛
300	do.	53	600	do.	55⅛
100	do. b3	53	300	do.	55⅛
100	do.	53⅛	200	do.	55⅛
200	do.	53	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	80
400	New-York Cen.	121⅛	100	do.	80⅛
200	do.	121⅛	1600	do. b3	81
700	do. b3	121⅛	2900	do.	81
100	Erie R. s5	82⅛	100	P. F. W. & C. x-d	109⅛
500	do.	82⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	62⅛
400	do.	82⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75⅛
100	do. b10	82⅛	100	do. b3	76⅛

TUESDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The Gold-Room opened weak this morning, and the sales soon ran down to 145⅞@⅞ ₩ cent. From these figures the bidding reacted to 146@146⅛@146⅜ ₩ cent. And late in the day on reported trouble in Baltimore the price was advanced to 147⅛@147⅜ ₩ cent. The Exchange market failed to respond to the easier sales of Gold early in the day, 60 days London being dull at 109@109⅛ ₩ cent.; and after the rise in Gold there was increased dullness in Bills for the Boston steamer mail which closed this afternoon. The quotation cannot be called higher than 109 ₩ cent. for standard Bankers. Gold was somewhat scarce for delivery to-day, and a sixteenth of one ₩ cent. was paid for its use until Wednesday.

A pretty thorough canvass of the Money market to-day satisfies us that the ease and abundance of supply at low rates of interest have undergone no change. Many of the strongest Banks in Wall-street and its vicinity are lenders at 4@5 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers on demand loan. In regard to prime Merchant paper, we remark a moderate offering, and approved names are taken at from 5 to 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

The Funds of the United States are firmer than on Monday, with a good business reported in United States 5-20s of 1862, for transmission to Europe, at 114⅝@114⅞ ₩ cent. The Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, July and January interest, are held for 108⅝ ₩ cent. The First Series of 7.30 ₩ cent., convertible at once into Consolidated 5-20s, sell at 106⅛ and accumulated interest. The 5 ₩ cent. 10-40 years Bonds continue in demand at par.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange was inclined to dullness and somewhat lower figures on some descriptions early in the day. But this feeling was reversed near the close of business in the afternoon, and the market generally recovered its buoyancy, under the lead of the Northwest Stocks, which had been sold down to 54 ₩ cent. for the Common. The return of the third week's traffic over the Road in October was telegraphed as showing $282,000 as against $224,000 same week last year, and this with the previous gain in October of $52,000 at at once carried the Preferred Shares above 80 ₩ cent. and imparted firmness to the Common. There was a large business to-day in Michigan Southern, indicating the renewal of the recent movement in the Stock in the direction of 95 ₩ cent. or par. The New-York Central Shares opened under partial depression, but soon recovered and advanced above the last price of Monday. A number of *Bear* operators on the Street are *short* of this stock, and to countenance this interest the rumor is repeated from day to day that the Wells-Fargo and Vanderbilt parties have "compromised" for the forthcoming annual election. If this were true, (which we dare say it is not,) the market value of the stock would not necessarily be "compromised" at the same time. On the contrary the probability is that hereafter both the market value and the half-yearly Dividends of the Stock are to assume a higher stand, and one more consistent with the commanding position and large and assured traffic of the Road, and its comparatively moderate cost, as represented by Capital and Debt. The Rock Island and Fort Wayne Shares were firm at the opening of business. But under the general dullness that succeeded for an hour or two, both were sold down ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. Reading also lost part of the improvement of yesterday, and Erie was neglected. The Miscellaneous Shares were active on Western Telegraph, Quicksilver and Cumberland, the prevailing speculation of the day being rather against all three Stocks. At 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made, as compared with the market last night. The Northwest Stocks buoyant on both classes:

	Mon.	Tue.		Mon.	Tue.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	55⅛	55⅜
U. S. 5-20s	114⅝	114⅝	N. West Pref.	79⅛	80⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	109	109
N. Y. Central	121⅛	121⅛	Fort Wayne	109⅞	109⅛
Erie	83	82⅜	Cumb'land Coal	58⅛	57⅛
Hudson	127⅝	128⅛	Quicksilver	57	56⅛
Reading	116⅛	116⅛	W. U. Telegraph	52⅛	53
Mich. Southern	91⅛	91⅛	Mariposa Pref.	29	29
Illinois Central	126⅛	126⅛	Ohio Certificates	33⅛	33⅛
Pittsburgh	92⅛	92⅛	American Gold	146⅛	147⅛
Tennessee 6s	73⅛	73	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	115
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	110
Mechanics'	118	Irving	107
Union	120	Metropolitan	129
America	138½	Peoples'	123
City	200	Market	114
Chemical	700	Nassau	108¼
Dry Dock	148	Shoe and Leather	113
Butchers & Drovers	125	Commonwealth	109
National	111	Park	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	Central National	117
Seventh Ward	110	First National	215
State of New-York	111	Fourth National	110
Broadway	220	Ninth National	115½
Ocean	106	Tenth National	102
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	120½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	120	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 1st mort. 1876	104½	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101	Gal. & Chi. ex.	98
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	93	Chi. & R.I. 1st mort.	101
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	104	N. J. Central 2d M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	97½
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	102	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	88
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	106	Miss. & Mo. l. g. 1st M.	65
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	101
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	96	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	103	Chi. & Al. income	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Cons. 7 p. c. conv.	86	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	68
Han. & St. J. Ld. G.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	90
Lack. & West'n Bds.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100½		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,246,351 34; of which $489,000 were for Customs; Coin Notes, $180,140; Payments, $394,071 67; Balance, $101,339,844 82.

The Stock Exchange Board, yesterday, voted $2,000 to the Quebec suffers.

Mr. W. S. HALL, of the Stock Exchange Board, has formed a house with Mr. C. F. EAGLE, under the style of EAGLE & HALL, No. 5 New-street.

Mr. FRANK W. BALLARD has been unanimously elected Secretary of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of Sept. 24, that distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes, exclusively, are not required to comply with all the conditions imposed upon other distillers. See Regulations, Series 2, No. 7, herewith inclosed.

Your Company may distill brandy from the lees and inferior wine remaining from the manufacture of native wine from grapes, as prescribed on pages 10 and 11 of the Regulations. But the tax of two dollars per gallon must be paid on all such brandy and all other distilled spirits whatever.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

GEORGE C. HUNTINGTON, Secretary K. I. Wine Company, Kelley's Island, Ohio.

Commissioner ROLLINS has decided that all claims for drawback on goods exported prior to June 30, 1864, will be allowed if presented within three months after the amendment took effect, or before Nov. 1, 1866.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
(THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 9,246 bbls. Flour, 150 bags Corn Meal, 7,110 bushels Wheat, 23,050 bushels Corn, 44,926 bushels Barley, 1,300 bushels Oats, 150 bbls. Pork, 81 pkgs. Cut Meats, 23 pkgs. Lard, 47 pkgs. Beef, and 861 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continues in moderate demand at $9 75@$10 for pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unchanged quotations: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ₩ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 7,302 bags; sales unimportant; stock at the close, 35,301 bags, and of all kinds of Coffee, 70,778 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

Baltimore	1,000
New-York	35,301
Grand total—bags	36,301

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at uniform rates. Middling grades ranged from 39c.@43c., chiefly at 40c.@42c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last. 3,100 bales, against receipts of 4,256 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	6,961
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	31,976
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	159,774
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	491,918
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Oct. 1	4,114
Exports since September	25,588
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	337,825
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1865	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 12, 1866	65,000

DRY GOODS—The *Dry Goods Exchange* report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 23½c.; Medford, 22c.; Pittsfield, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Bartletts, 31c.; Green Man. Co., 23c. Prints—Merrimack D. 21c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; Allen, 19c.; Wauregan, 18c.: Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand. Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—Elm City Shirt Company No. 10, $21; No. 30, $80; No. 50, $36. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 19, extra Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 6, $10; No. 7, $11 50; No. 8, $13 00. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Portland, 12½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less abundant, and has been held at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., but has been less actively inquired for. Sales since our last, 10,900 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$11; very poor to good old Extra State at $9 20@$11 25; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $11 25@$12 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 25@$12 75 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$11 00
Extra State	9 20	@12 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 45	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 25	@12 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 75	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 85	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 60	@18 00

Southern Flour continues in light supply and quiet. Sales since our last, 450 bbls., in lots, at $12 35@$13 75 for poor to good, and $13 75@$16 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in limited supply and good demand, including superfine at $6 75@$8 ₩ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is scarce and in active request at $5 35@$5 45 for Western, $5 45@$5 55 for Jersey, $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been further advanced 2c. ₩ bushel on sound Spring, and 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel on Winter, with light offerings and a fair inquiry. Sales since our last 71,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 15; Amber do. at $3; Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 27½@$2 39, and choice Amber State at $3 10 ₩ bushel. Corn has been again quite briskly dealt in, mainly by speculative buyers, though, in part, by the home trade and export purchasers, at a further material rise in prices, the market closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 325,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 09 for inferior; $1 10@$1 14 closing at $1 13@$1 14 afloat, and $1 09½@$1 12, chiefly at $1 10@$1 12 in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 15 for Yellow Western, and $1 13@$1 16 for fair White do. ₩ bushel. Oats have been in brisk request, partly on speculation, and at an advance of 2c. We quote Chicago at 60½c.@65c.; Milwaukee at 63c.@65c.: Iowa at 63c.@66c.; State at 66c.@68c. ₩ bushel. Sales 173,000 bushels. Rye has been in active demand at buoyant rates. Sales 75,000 bushels, including old Western at $1 20@$1 28; and new do. at $1 30@$1 37; new State at $1 38, ₩ bushel. Barley has been less active. Sales 4,000 bushels at $1 05 for Canada East, in bond. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 40@$1 50 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues scarce and in fair request at $1@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 60 for local use ₩ 100 lbs. Straw 70c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in demand, at steady rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request and firm in price. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 60c.; Cuba at 45c.@57½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in lively demand, at buoyant prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 88c.@91c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $6@$6 25; Resin at $5 37½@$13 75 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62@$4 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 50@$1 55 for English and American, ₩ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING OCT. 22.—The market is very quiet but firm. Sperm is held at $2 75. The sales for the week include 70 barrels at a price not transpired, and 30 barrels South Sea Whale, also on private terms. Both lots for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1, to Oct. 22, 1866	29,643	63,218	665,700
Same time last year	28,883	72,588	581,200
Exports for week ending Oct. 22, 1866	490	5	61,200
Previously	5,224	367	425,000
From Jan. 1 to date	5,714	381	486,200

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 22c.@22½c. for Crude; 37c.@41c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@57c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 25,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 15,000 pieces 64x64, at 14½c., to be made; 5,500 do., 14½c., on hand; 2,000 do., 14½c., on hand, A1; 3,000 do. 56x60, 12½c., 8 yards.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull to-day, without any remarkable changes in prices. Sales since our last, 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $33 90@$34 00 for new Mess, closing at $33 95, cash; $31@$31 50 for one year old Mess, and $29@$29 50 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. new Mess for forward delivery, including October, sellers' option, at $34 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon is in limited demand at 15½c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16½c. for short rib, ₩ lb.; sales 110 boxes. Lard is unchanged; sales since our last, 360 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 15c.@17c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 210 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams continue in limited demand at $45@$48 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and depressed at 12½c. for heavy, and 12¾c. for light, ₩ lb. Butter has been in slack request at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in less demand at 6c.@18c. ₩ lb. We quote;

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₩ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₩ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	37	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	27	@30
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins common	18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb	15	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ₩ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, at about previous figures. Sales since our last 980 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 175 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 14c.@16½c. ₩ lb. The annexed quotations show a decline of ¼c. on A and ½c. on C, of STUART'S Sugars: Best Crushed Sugars, 16½c.; Granulated Sugar, 16½c.; Ground Sugar, 16c.; White Sugar, A, 15½c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 14½c., cash, ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 15c.@17c.

TALLOW—Sales 86,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 470 bbls. in bond, at from 40c.@43c. for State and Western ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer 500 bales Cotton at ½d. ₩ lb., and 14,000 bushels Barley at 4d. ₩ bushel. For London, there were engaged 21,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₩ bushel. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₩ bbl. For Leghorn, a bark with tobacco, at 30s.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of
WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.
Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.
JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1866.
MR. GIDEON POTT HAS THIS DAY been admitted a member of our firm, and the business will be carried on under the style of
POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES,
in the front office of Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.'s new building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.
DAVIDSON & JONES.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY & McPHERSON, for the purpose of carrying on the butter, lard and cheese business, at No. 452 4th-av., in the City of New-York.
CORYDON L. GRAY.
MURDOCH McPHERSON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.
EDWARD MORRISON,
ANDREW SOHER,
JOSEPH SOHER.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A HOTEL-KEEPER, whose reputation for capacity and high social position is second to none, desires additional capital to establish or purchase a really first-class house in the City of New-York. Parties with ample means and of undoubted respectability, will please address, in confidence, Box No. 5,965 Post-office, New-York.

TO BUILDERS AND JOBBERS.—A MEchanic would invest $1,000 in some established shop. The advertiser is a practical house carpenter: thoroughly understands the setting and laying out of lumber, and would devote his time and abilities to the business either in the City, suburbs or country. Address B. P. J., Harlem Post-office, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT MANUfacturing business; capital required from $500 to $1,000. A good chance for any man.
J. M. MOODY & CO., No. 48 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—(ACTIVE OR SILENT) with a cash capital of $5,000 to 15,000 in a lucrative wholesale and retail business already established in this City. Address T. & J., Box No. 166 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Pianos, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment taken in weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—SAVES EXpense of under mattress; with top mattress luxury of spring bed: $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the
SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,
and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.
We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
MERCADO & SEULLY.
Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York: mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 805 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.
The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.
Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.
He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 200 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American.*
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 63 Broadway.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

NATIONAL REVOLVER AND BREECH-LOADING PISTOL, manufactured by the National Arms Company, Kent-av., corner of Hewes-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. These arms having become so well known, we have dispensed with our New-York agency. They are for sale in all the principal cities and villages throughout the United States by the trade generally. All large orders should be sent direct to the Armory, where they will be promptly executed.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SCIENTIFIC PERSONS, AND OTHERS interested in cheapening the process for obtaining petroleum, are invited to call and examine the models in operation by the Hydraulic Adjustable Tubing Company, at No. 128 Maiden-lane, for four days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., beginning the 24th inst.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Carriage blanket, bags, box lasts, money, trucks, lager-beer kegs, shawl, gold watch and chain, locket, ring, sleeve-buttons, breast-pin, bundle clothes, diamond ring, cow.

TO COLLAR, CUFF AND BOSOM MAKERS.—TOLHURST'S improved plaiting-machine for collars, cuffs and bosoms; also the latest improved paper-collar machines, made to order at his machine-shop, corner of Union and Fulton sts., Troy, N. Y.

MISS LARKIN—LADIES' FASHIONABLE hairdresser will go out by the month or otherwise; can give the highest references as to long practice and capability. Can be seen at No. 106 East 28th-st.

NAVY PRIZE CLAIMS—MONEY ADvanced on prize and other adjudicated claims against the United States Government. Apply to BLEECKER & DENISON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS COLORED, IN OIL AND water, in highest style of art, at moderate prices, by a lady, at No. 83 6th-av. Instructions given.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 2?, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for a limited number of young ladies, No. 28 Irving-place, near Union-square.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 160. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Institution endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks, $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 26th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY—GOLDSMITH'S Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway. NOTICE.—All who enter their names prior to Nov. 1, for term beginning on that day, will be received at a reduction of nearly one-half. Particulars in circulars. Pupils may commence immediately, if desired.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERNHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

LESSONS IN DRAWING AND OIL painting from the antique, still life and living model, by a lady, in her own studio. Address L. M. B., Station D.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 18th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED FRENCH YOUNG LADY, who lives with her family in this City, wishes to give lessons in French and on the pianoforte, and also in all the other branches of education. She has experience in teaching, and can give the highest references. Apply at No. 63 Clinton-place.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. PARRAIN, Diplomate of the Catholic University of Louvain, and of the Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' School.) Tuition warranted in three months. No. 27 Bond-st.

A LADY TEACHER, OF THE FIRST CLASS, will give instruction in penmanship, or the English branches, at the residence of the pupil. Apply personally or by letter at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WITH EXPERIENCE in teaching, has two hours per day in which he can instruct a studious pupil or small class in Latin or Greek. For references, &c., address P. F. L., No. 64 Lexington-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement. The English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Station D.

A LADY OF THOROUGH ABILITY DESIRES to teach drawing and oil painting in a school. Address A. NEALE, Station D.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY FINE THOROUGH-bred sorrel horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, of good style, warranted sound and gentle and well broke to harness; suitable for a doctor or single coupe; will be sold at a bargain for want of use. This horse took the first premium at the last Somerset County Fair. Has never been used in the City. A warrant to as represented will be given by A. D. Hope, Superintendent of Hope Express Co., No. 182 Broadway. Can be seen at stable, No. 248 East Broadway, corner of Gouverneur-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DARK GRAY HORSE, long tail, 6 years old, perfect in every respect, and a part of the stable to let at No. 14 East 39th-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, dreams, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SPITFIRE and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT and RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori as MARY STUART.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JESSE BROWN and CAPTAIN KYD. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DREAM OF DESTINY and IRELAND AND AMERICA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have news by the Ocean Telegraph to yesterday evening, brief but important. It is reported that the Emperor of France is about to issue another diplomatic manifesto on the state of Europe. Baron Von Beust, the uncompromising Saxon Minister, will probably take the position of Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Lord Clarendon is reported to be very ill. Another battle is said to have occurred in Candia, resulting in the defeat of the Turkish army.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the last session of the Legislature of Alabama, a charter was granted to the "Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Company." The main line is to be 194 miles long, terminating in the valley of the Cahawba River. The branches will make 58 miles more. The road will pursue a northwardly course up the valley of the Mobile, Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers for sixty miles, thence northeasterly between the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, connecting with the Selma and Meridian road, with the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers, and the northeast and southwest Alabama Railroads. It is estimated that coal from the Alabama coal fields can be delivered at Mobile at $6 88 per ton if this road is built.

The trial of John W. Simonson, Deputy Sheriff, of Hudson County, for the murder of Asa Dixon, an oysterman, was commenced before Judge Haines at Elizabethport yesterday. From the evidence thus far elicited it appears that Dixon was gathering oysters in violation of law, and when Simonson went to arrest him Dixon threatened to split his head open with a shovel. Simonson, in trying to get away, fell in the boat, his pistol being accidentally discharged with fatal effect. The hearing of the case will be continued to-day.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a communication from Gov. Cummings, of Colorado, inclosing letters from Kit Carson and Col. Alexander, giving the particulars of the recent outbreak of the Ute Indians. The Governor had an interview with some chiefs of the Ute tribe shortly before the outbreak, and can give no reason for its occurrence, as they appeared friendly. He thinks the matter can be satisfactorily arranged without more fighting.

The work of boring the Hoosac Mountain, in Western Massachusetts, is going forward at three principal places—on the easterly side, near the Deerfield River, at the top, and on the west side. The shaft on the top is 317 feet deep, from the bottom of which the bore is extended east and west. The distance already drilled is about 1,000 feet. Nitro glycerine is used in blasting, and found more effective than gunpowder. The progress made in the cut is from 16 to 24 feet per week. The total distance gained is more than a mile. Three miles of solid rock yet remain to be tunneled.

The murder of L. G. Thompson, of Farmington, Conn., is still involved in mystery. The Police have little, if any, clue to the guilty party, but they are still hard at work. One of the latest reports comes from Mr. Henry Barbour, who states that at about 9 o'clock on Saturday night a man passed his house, crying out: "I have done it!" I have done it! I have killed him. The man appeared excited, and Mr. Barbour thought he was crazy. A neighbor of Mr. Thompson drew $3,000 from a bank in Hartford on Saturday, and it has been surmised that the murderer mistook Mr. Thompson for this person.

Brig.-Gen. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon, U. S. A., died at Cincinnati on the 20th inst., of cancer, at the age of sixty years. He was born in this City in 1806, was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On Gen. McClellan's accession to the command of the Army of the Potomac Dr. Tripler was appointed Medical Director, and at the time of his death was Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio.

Gottleib Williams was arraigned in Philadelphia, on Monday, for the alleged murder of Mrs. Miller, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Thomas J. Worrell, his counsel, said that a very important witness had not yet been found. A reward had been offered for him, and it was intended to increase the reward. It was hoped that in two weeks he could be found. The trial was fixed for Thursday, Nov. 1.

Prof. A. Wood, with a party of gentlemen, lately ascended Mount Hood, in Oregon. His report establishes the fact that Mount Hood is really a volcano, and that it is the highest mountain in the United States, being 17,600 feet.

A new counterfeit $10 bill of the Ohio National Bank, of Cincinnati, has been largely circulated in Columbus, O.

LOCAL NEWS.

It is reported that the title of the Trinity Church Corporation to the sixty or seventy millions of dollars' worth of property which it holds, is about to be contested in the Courts. The contestants are the heirs of Anneke Jans, one of the early Dutch settlers. It is claimed that she owned a large tract of land on the west side of the City, and that Trinity leased from her; that a sale was never effected, but that the Corporation claims a title by virtue of that lease. A meeting of about a hundred of these heirs was held in Brooklyn on Monday night, to consult in regard to the matter, and legal proceedings are said to have been resolved upon.

A verdict for $500 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part III., held by Justice Davis, against the Central American Transit Company. The suit was brought by one John O'Connell, for the loss of a trunk and contents, belonging to him, while he was on a voyage from San Francisco to New-York, in the Autumn of 1864. The defendants were sued as common carriers, and the amount of property which plaintiff claimed to have lost was $1,400. The case is of interest, for the reason that it involves to some extent the duties and liabilities of steamship lines in the conveyance of passengers and their baggage.

A large and interesting meeting in connection with the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, was held in Plymouth Church last evening. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Rev. Mr. Robinson, and Mr. A. B. Capwell.

The Academy of Music, Brooklyn, was crowded last evening with ladies and gentlemen to hear a speech from Carl Schurz. The speech occupied nearly two hours, and was a scathing review of the career of President Johnson and criticism on his intellectual and moral character.

Ira W. Smith, who is charged with robbing the safe of the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company in July last, was brought before Justice Dodge, yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Court, for examination. On motion of counsel, the examination was postponed until Monday next.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, James Wright's trial was concluded. The Jury rendered a verdict in his case of not guilty. The Court then adjourned for the term.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard presiding, in the action entitled Leander W. Hopps vs. Susan F. Hopps.

In the suit of Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson, the Court has directed that the alimony be increased to $1,500.

The Superior Court yesterday ordered an extra allowance, amounting to over $100, in the suit of Laura Keene vs. J. S. Clarke.

The Mozart County Convention met last evening, and indorsed the nominations made by the Tammany County Convention.

Hon. Thos. E. Stewart received the nomination for Congress last evening from the Sixth Congressional District Mozart Hall organization.

A meeting will be held at 12:30 at the Produce Exchange to-day, in aid of the sufferers by the fire at Quebec.

Gold sold as low as 145⅞ yesterday morning, and as high as 147½ in the afternoon. Exchange on London dull at 109. Money easy. The Funds firm; the Railways, after some dullness early in the day, closed buoyant, particularly on North-Westerns.

Domestic Produce continued in active request yesterday, especially Corn and Oats, which were decidedly higher. The transactions in Foreign Merchandise were light at former rates. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

Cattle dealers now talk about "a regular break down" in the Beef Cattle market. Prices have been declining for several weeks past. The heavy arrivals of Cattle and Sheep, large numbers of which were not half fattened, have induced butchers to take advantage of the market for the purpose of bringing the prices still lower. The receipts now exceed the demand. Beef Cattle have sold at least 1c. ℔ lb. lower than they did last week. Some cattle dealers say that beef is fully 1½c. lower than it was last week at this time. A very few of the best sold on Monday at 17c. ℔ lb. net weight. Yesterday, little or nothing was done at the yards. The receipts for the weekly supply number 6,572. The poorest lots sold as low as 8½c. ℔ lb. net weight. Hundreds of what were called eighteen-cent Cattle, a few weeks ago, sold for 16c. at the National Yards on Monday. Several hundred of the bullocks were not sold yesterday. The trade in Milch Cows is improving slowly. The number received for the week is 133. The demand for Calves is fair for fat ones, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. live weight. The number received for the weekly supply is 1,406. The receipts of Sheep are unusually heavy for the week, numbering 27,754. Trade is dull, and Sheep are rather poor. Only a few sold for more than 6c. ℔ lb. live weight. The receipts of Swine are heavy, being 20,503 for the week. The best sell slowly at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. live weight. Common hogs 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. The supply exceeds the demand, and prices must drop lower than they now are with such heavy supplies.

The Baltimore Trouble.

The *Tribune* of yesterday contained this very peremptory paragraph concerning the difficulty in Baltimore:

"The case of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore has wisely been postponed till Friday, and though Gov. Swann yet asserts his jurisdiction, there will be ample time for a change of opinion. At least, there is little reason now to expect serious trouble. Some of his own friends have begged him not to take the dangerous step, while, on the other hand, *the legal ground assumed by the Commissioners seems to be impregnable.*"

The "legal ground" thus indorsed is simply this—that the Governor of the State has no jurisdiction over the Police Commissioners—no right to receive and investigate charges of official misconduct that may be brought against them. Now the law of the State creating the Commission says that, "*for official misconduct*, any of the said Commissioners *may be removed* by a concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, *or by the Governor during the recess thereof.*" The Governor has thus, beyond all question, the right to "remove" said Commissioners, "for official misconduct," during the recess of the General Assembly. Does it not follow, as a matter of course, that he has the right to inquire whether they have been guilty of official misconduct or not? The Police Commissioners deny this, and the *Tribune* says their "legal ground is impregnable!"

The Governor has precisely the same power during the recess of the General Assembly to remove the Commissioners, which is conferred by law upon that body while in session. Could not the Assembly inquire into charges of official misconduct, if brought in due form against the Commissioners?

Our own laws in regard to certain officers are precisely analogous. Gov. Fenton has the power to remove Sheriffs and certain officers of this City for official misconduct. Does the *Tribune* hold that he has no power to inquire whether they have been guilty of such misconduct or not? Can he act only on the verdict of a jury, as the Baltimore Commissioners absurdly pretend? Why, then, does he entertain the charges against the Street Commissioner, Mr. Cornell, which have been brought before him, and are now awaiting investigation? Has Mr. Cornell ever pretended, or anybody for him, that his case must first go to a Court and Jury, and that until it had been thus decided, the Governor had no jurisdiction over it? The *Tribune* would have justly scouted such a plea if anybody had been foolish enough to make it.

Yet when, in a case precisely analogous, the same plea is urged by the Police Commissioners in Baltimore, the *Tribune* declares it "impregnable," and is aiding the effort to resist by mob violence and civil war, any attempt on the part of the Governor to exercise the jurisdiction expressly conferred upon him by law. This is but one of many indications, afforded by current events, of the more than readiness of extreme and violent men among us to plunge the country again into confusion and bloodshed, for the accomplishment of party ends. The tendency is full of peril to the best interests of the country and to the safety of free institutions everywhere.

We agree with the *Evening Post* in thinking that the Police Commissioners in this case have put themselves at a great disadvantage by taking ground that is utterly untenable. If they have committed no official misconduct, they should have met the charges and refuted them. By denying a jurisdiction expressly conferred by law, they half acknowledge the justice of the charges preferred against them.

The Southern Leaders and the Constitutional Amendment.

The feature of the Constitutional Amendment to which the South most emphatically objects, is that which excludes from office the prominent actors in the rebellion. It is evident that neither the adjustment of representation on the basis of voters, instead of population, nor the general affirmation of the principle embodied in the Civil Rights Act would constitute an insuperable barrier to ratification. But the imposition of disabilities on the Southern leaders, civil and military, excites strong and apparently unyielding opposition.

The moving-spring of the opposition to this section of the amendment is creditable to the good faith and personal honor of the Southern people. They object to penalties to be paid by those whom their confidence lifted into positions of eminence and trust, and who by reason of their prominence are to be singled out for punishment. It is argued that whatever disabilities are to be imposed should in equity apply equally to the whole South, and that there would be dishonor and cowardice, with a smack of ingratitude, in any acquiescence in the punishment of a limited class. Hence the people consider it their duty to stand by the political fortunes of their leaders, and in no degree to be responsible for their future exclusion from power. The idea of ratifying the amendment is, therefore, peculiarly repugnant, because implying their direct participation in the infliction of what to them appears harshness, if not injustice. Opposition of this nature is not easily overcome by rhetoric, or by appeals to selfish considerations. It originates in feeling, and where feeling sways the judgment, mere argument has but a sorry chance.

The attitude of the class directly affected by the provision has not, thus far, been such as to warrant an expectation of speedy change in the Southern mind. So far as we have observed, not a solitary man who figured conspicuously in the rebellion has publicly advocated the ratification of the amendment. We know that in their ordinary intercourse not a few of them, after studying the manifestations of public opinion at the North, admit that unless the South concur in the amendment, restoration will be indefinitely postponed, and may, perhaps, be made contingent upon more unpalatable conditions. But not one has declared his readiness to submit to disabilities for the sake of restoration—not one has appealed to others similarly situated to endure the punishment that peace may be secured—not one has endeavored to mitigate the prejudice with which the provision is regarded, or to urge the necessity of averting great evils by patiently submitting to lesser ones. Even those from whose general course a willingness to make sacrifices might have been inferred, are silent on the subject. Gen. Forrest, who, since the termination of the war, has striven to redeem himself from its iniquities by counseling loyalty and moderation, and by setting an example of honest, earnest industry—even he is mute in reference to the amendment. The Ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy, whose habitual moderation and disinterestedness have secured for him extended respect, has sent forth no sound or sign. All who have taken the trouble to make themselves heard belong to the Wade Hampton type—proud, haughty men who seem to think that the vanquished are privileged to dictate terms to the victors, and that the rebel leaders should be promoted rather than punished because of their rebellion.

Now, may not the leaders be fairly asked to change their course, and to exercise their influence in behalf of the final settlement of the vexed question of restoration? To the Wade Hamptons any appeal of this kind would be of no avail. Their arrogance is not accessible to reason, and their theory of Government is predicated upon their own superiority as a privileged class. The great body of the prominent men in the Southern States, we would gladly believe, cherish a more correct appreciation of their responsibility. To them may not an appeal be addressed somewhat in this strain? "You have enjoyed the confidence of the Southern people, and have shared the honors and rewards which were at their disposal. The influence you possessed you used to promote the rebellion. Your motives may have been good—your sense of duty imperious—your principles simply erroneous; but at any rate you brought upon the people the sufferings they have endured, and the embarrassments which now surround them. Grant, if you please, that according to your views, this conduct was not criminal; at least, as results have proved, it was mistaken. Whether your hearts erred or not, certainly you led those who trusted you into disastrous error, one of the penalties of which they suffer in exclusion from the Union. By sacrificing your own pride and ambition, you may extricate them from their position, and contribute to the return of harmony and prosperity. Is it not your duty, then, to submit to the sacrifice? Does not the spirit of magnanimity dictate a voluntary surrender on your part of all claim to office, Federal or State, that the return of national unity may be thereby hastened? Are you not bound by an ordinary sense of generosity to repay the confidence of your friends by an unselfish consideration of their interests in preference to the gratification of your own pride?"

Such an appeal does not proceed on any chivalrous hypothesis. It does not imply the possession of superhuman virtues by the rebel leaders. It simply presupposes their possession of common generosity, common justice, and, we may add, common sense. For, while we hold that, as a matter of duty, the promoters of and chief actors in the rebellion owe to the Southern people the sacrifice we have suggested, we believe that, as a matter of prudence, they would find it to their advantage. Nothing would so quickly or so surely mitigate the feeling of the North toward them, and help to improve their own position, as this display of disinterestedness, coupled, as it no doubt would be, with the ratification of the Amendment by the South and the restoration of cordial and constitutional relations between the sections. It is in their power by one graceful act to atone for the injuries inflicted upon their neighbors, and to prove that in seeking restoration they are not intent upon their own glory and aggrandizement.

If the Southern leaders will voluntarily assume the disabilities imposed by Congress, and so remove the great obstacle to the acceptance of the Amendment by the South, the gloom which overhangs its future may be removed before the close of the coming session. Is there not enough Roman virtue left among them to prompt the adoption of this course of political and official abnegation? Have they not sufficient sagacity to discern the impression which the proceeding would produce upon the country, and its tendency to shorten the period during which the dreaded disabilities will be enforced?

Suits Arising Out of the Rebellion—Southern Mobs.

We have alluded several times to the immense quantity and varied forms of litigation which must inevitably spring up out of the rebellion, and have noticed several of the controversies which have already occupied the attention of our Courts. The last one to which we called the attention of our readers was the one growing out of the line of steamships running between here and Charleston, which were sold out under judgments against their owners, which judgments the Southern owners sought to have set aside as to them. That application, as we surmised would be the case, was denied. The Southern owners have betaken themselves to a suit before a Court of Equity, to determine the rights of the respective parties, and the Courts of the United States will have the opportunity of passing upon all the questions involved in that interesting controversy.

Another kind of controversy has recently made its appearance before our Courts, also growing out of the rebellion. The one mentioned above concerned claims made by Southern men arising out of acts done here by Northern men. The latter class arises out of acts done at the South by Southern men during the rebellion, and especially at the outbreak of it. There were then, as we all know, scattered over the Southern States men who had no favor for and took no share in fomenting the rebellion. They were mainly men of Northern birth who were engaged in business there. Many of them were outspoken in their loyalty to the Government, while others would have willingly held their tongues as to what was going on around them, if in their turn they could have remained unmolested. But the fierce, evil spirit of Secession allowed neither the one nor the other, and everywhere they were compelled to join in the fury which swept over the land or to become its victims. Those who refused to join saw their property plundered and destroyed by lawless bands, and themselves driven into the wilderness fortunate if they escaped with life.

It was not to be expected that those who underwent such persecutions and met such losses should forget them, or forget the men who inflicted them, even though they escaped under the folds of the stars and stripes, or that they should be quite willing to let bye-gones be bye-gones even if the President has proclaimed that the rebellion is at an end. And it has so happened that several of these men who had made this City their home, have met here certain men from the Southern States whom they charged with having been concerned in the violent and riotous proceedings of which they and their property were the victims in 1861, and accordingly they have commenced civil suits against them to recover damages for their injuries, and have had the parties arrested and held to bail to answer the judgments which they claim to be entitled to recover against them. As yet, the cases have come before the Court only on motions in reference to these arrests and the bail to be given, and it is not, as yet, possible to give any idea of the result of the cases, from anything that has transpired in them.

We are not, indeed, entirely without a precedent for such litigation, for very similar controversies grew out of the proceedings of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. It will be recollected that a noted bad character named Moloney was one of those whose career in California was suddenly cut short at the hands of that Committee by his finding himself on board of a vessel outward bound, with a very stern admonition not to be found again within the reach of the Committee. Naturally enough he betook himself to New-York as the next most favorable field for the display of his abilities; and some years afterward, finding a gentleman here who had acted as Treasurer of the Vigilance Committee, he brought a suit and had him arrested, claiming to recover $100,000 damages for the personal injury which he had suffered at the hands of the Committee. The suit, however, did not turn out prosperously. It came on for trial at last before Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, and that learned Judge held that for such a personal injury inflicted in another State by one citizen of that State upon another, the party aggrieved must seek his remedy before the Courts of that State.

Whether there is sufficient similarity between the facts of that case and those of these later cases of which we speak to argue from one to another, remains to be seen. We think that that there is one difference in that these are for injuries to property, while the Moloney suit was for an injury to the person, if there is anything in that to distinguish the cases. But there is certainly a very great difference in the way in which public sentiment is likely to look upon them. In the Moloney case there was a very decided set of public opinion in favor of the proceedings of the Committee. The gravity of the evils under which San Francisco was suffering and the hopelessness of any remedy by the ordinary means of law were very fully appreciated, and the promptness and decision with which the Committee acted, and especially the success which it achieved, all tended to make our people sympathize with them rather than with any of the men who were thus irregularly ejected, and we should have been surprised if a New-York Jury, fairly impanneled, had not been fully as favorable to the defendant in that case as a San Francisco Jury.

In these cases the current will be apt to be strongly the other way. Our people will be more apt to sympathize with the men who were driven out than with the men who drove them out, and the objects which the latter sought to accomplish will not be apt to be looked upon as a justification. If the controversies get before Juries and the plaintiffs make out their facts, they will be likely to get all the satisfaction that can be got out of verdicts for swinging damages.

Hungary and Her Condition.

As time passes on since the great Austrian collapse, its true causes become more and more apparent, and the real condition of the Empire is more clear to the world. The growing conviction of the European public is that the needle-gun had much less to do with it, than was at first supposed. When, for instance, it appears from the Austrian official reports, that out of the 55,000 killed, wounded and missing in Marshal Benedek's army, some 30,000 were *missing*, and that certain Hungarian regiments were captured almost entire, and others came forth from battle, with full half "missing," it is certain that it is not the breech-loaders or the superior generalship of the Prussians which have produced these extraordinary results. The impartial correspondence of the English and French Press, both Conservative and Liberal, reveals a profound discontent in the Austrian Empire, and a bitter hostility between its various races, which alone is sufficient to explain the defeat of its armies.

Our readers will bear in mind that we have always been somewhat slow to accept the enthusiastic accounts of European Liberals in regard to the ripeness of Hungary for a revolt, and its continued hatred of the Vienna Administration. Judging from great external conditions and the logical necessities of the case, we believed that the policy which the Hungarian people had determined upon was constitutional opposition to the Imperial Government, while they might or might not be inclined for a further and deeper separation. But later information shows that during the war and since the defeat of Sadowa, the Hungarians have been as bitterly hostile to the Hapsburghs as they were in 1848, and that the memories and hopes of their unfortunate struggle have never been obliterated from their minds. The levies in Hungary by Vienna have been altogether forced; there has been no volunteering worth recording; the burdens of the war have been borne with discontent, and the pathetic appeal of the Hapsburgh Emperor to his "faithful peoples" has not only been received with scorn, but with exultation at the useless humiliation of their former conqueror. The proroguing of the Hungarian Parliament by the Emperor the moment a sign of victory appeared, (after Custozza,) was recognized as consistent with the old Vienna policy, and increased the bitterness of the people.

It is significant, that since the threat of an impending Hungarian outbreak has forced the Austrian Emperor to a disgraceful peace, there seems no doubt that the French Emperor had one concealed weapon to display to his opponent in their secret interview before the peace of Villafranca, which was more terrible by far than the French armies after a half won battle—the threat of a revolutionary movement under Kossuth in Hungary; and before the recent armistice, it needed only half a day to have given the Prussians Bessburgh and the line of the Danube below Vienna, while Klappa, with his Hungarian Legion, within a week would have roused up the population from the Carpathians to the Danube, and the Austrian Empire have permanently lost its finest province. But Providence seems to design that Hungary shall only be free by peaceful paths. The nation having committed no overt action which shall draw on them Austrian persecution and oppression, return to their constitutional opposition to the Vienna Government. They see their sure triumph approaching, without bloodshed or desolation. Under their experienced and conservative leader, Deak, they again meet the Imperial efforts and ambition by constitutional means. They call for their old Hungarian Parliament, whose meeting alone can secure them in their ancient rights, and they are not unwilling that in it should be represented all the various classes and races of the ancient Hungarian Kingdom. They wish thus to control the laying of taxes on them, and the appropriation of the public money. They demand from Vienna a separate Ministry, to be directly responsible to their Diet and then to the Crown. They desire a distinct administration, separate militia, taxation and budget. There is no question now to Austria or Europe of the demands and purposes of Hungary, and of her relation to the Empire. It is clear as daylight that this province and its discontented people are the weak spot of the Austrian Empire. Austria never can be strong with this festering sore in the body politic. Her own statesmen see it; and even before the war were making vain efforts to cure it. Hungary, evidently, after nearly twenty years, still holds warmly to the aspirations and passionate desires for independence, which were then quenched in blood. She has not forgotten her heroes who have died, or the wrongs and exactions and oppressions which weighed upon her then, or her efforts for a separate national existence. The new generation feels it even as the old. But taught by the bloody lesson then, they do not seek now to win their rights by the sword or violent revolution. They aim at liberty in the more modern method by means of speech and argument and constitutional weapons. To these, Vienna must yield. Even the obstinacy of the Hapsburghs must give way to the ideas of the Nineteenth Century. Both parties will no doubt be contented with less than they aim at; the Magyars with only a partial independence, and the Imperialists with an administration, separate in many respects.

In the meantime, all the material interests of Hungary sigh for a complete settlement of these questions. Her fields lie uncultivated; her wonderful grape and wine and tobacco culture is but half developed; manufactures are depressed, and capital avoids her cities. A constitutional settlement of her claims would change all this and insure a new life into all her interests.

Poetry and Fact.—One of our Italian correspondents, writing from Florence, has given us an account of a work of art, upon an American subject, which is in progress by an eminent sculptor of that city. It is entitled "Reconciliation, or the Return of Peace," and according to our correspondent, is a group of three figures, the principal figure being *America*, who is about to be embraced by the *Angel of Peace*—Daughter of Heaven—while *War* lies prostrate between them. The upright figures, we are further told, are characterized by grace and sweetness, and *War* is represented, not as a hideous monster, but as the noble youth, full of the beauty of heroism, who, on so many battle-fields, has moved with admiration, and touched with a feeling of unspeakable tenderness, so many hearts. The artist's conception is a very pretty one, and we confess we should like to see his ideal actually realized in all respects. But unfortunately the embraces of *America* with the *Angel of Peace* are interfered with by a figure which has risen up in the place of the prostrate figure of *War*, and which not even the fancy of an artist can clothe with grace and sweetness. It is the cursed and cowardly figure in which is concentrated unappeasable hate, base revenge, and all the malignant passions which are stimulated into existence by such men as Parson Brownlow. It must be crushed out, or *War* will be resurrected with a character of unmitigated atrocity.

The Great East and the Great West.—The successful laying of a telegraph wire beneath the Atlantic Ocean, wonderful as it really is, may be, as regards consequences to our mercantile interests, eclipsed by the establishment of a line of ocean steamships between Panama, New-Zealand and Australia. The immense advantages which such a line would confer upon us have, one would suppose, been entirely misunderstood or the attempt to establish it would have been earlier made. Of course the long sea voyage between Panama and New-Zealand, over 6,000 miles, rendered steam navigation apparently almost impossible. But the difficulties are found to be only apparent. It is found that steamers can, contrary to expectation, carry enough coal for the voyage, and thus the problem is at once solved. What it involves is just this: That with proper enterprise, American merchants can almost monopolize the trade of New-Zealand and Australia. In other words, a cargo can be run between the extreme ends of the route in somewhere about six weeks, whereas the same cargo takes three months to reach England. The trade of New-Zealand has hitherto been with Australia and England. To the former she has exported chiefly agricultural produce, and to the latter wool, flax, tallow, gums and copper ore, receiving in return manufactured and other commodities. To the United States she has been almost a *terra incognita*. The impression with most of us, in fact, has chiefly been that the island was characterized by the existence of a number of isolated towns, certainly with a central Government delegated by the British Crown and backed by British military, but constantly harassed by the aborigines, who killed and eat the captives of their bow and spear. All this was an error of course, and we are now to awaken to the fact not so much that New-Zealand is a region whence we can expect much importation, as that it is so far undeveloped as that American manufactures and machinery and breadstuffs can be exported from hence. But the great field opened by the new enterprise is that involving the vast and increasing trade of Australia. At present the benefits we receive from that trade are comparatively of small importance. But what the commerce between those colonies and ourselves may ultimately become is beyond estimate. Two great staples are produced by the two countries—cotton and wool. Of one we have had, and shall have again, a superabundance; but of wool we are sadly deficient. A great proportion of that used is imported; in fact, of the long-fleeced wool we have very little. Australia, on the other hand, produces a fine article and just of the kind we require. There are very many other articles which might be interchanged with mutual advantage, and no doubt will be. There will be seen before long American plows in Australian cornfields, and American notions of all sorts in Australian homes. And the American bonds will follow, so that we shall have to quote the rates of 5-20s and other good things of like import as sold at Adelaide and Melbourne. Surely all this betokens a great future of material prosperity for us, if, that is, our political extremists will let the people labor in peace.

The Cholera Not Yet Gone.—We recorded yesterday the fact that within three days sixteen persons have been seized by, and nine have died, of cholera in Hudson City, N. J. If anything were needed to inforce the necessity for continued care in sanitary matters, this would furnish it. We therefore again suggest that no relaxation of vigilance be suffered, and that we postpone any self-congratulations upon the departure of cholera to a somewhat later season.

Hopeful Signs at the South.—The tendencies in many communities to produce a surplus of professional men has long been exemplified in the Southern States. And the fact is beginning to be acknowledged by the discerning minds there. The emergencies and trials through which those States are now passing are developing a spirit of inquiry into their past mistakes and present needs, and a determination to effect fundamental changes in the body social and politic. The bane of the South has unquestionably been its so-called and boasted chivalric notions on the subject of labor—notions which have acted like a wet blanket in chilling all impulses on the part of its young men to engage in those pursuits which alone could develop the resources of the country. But in the Southern Press and elsewhere we get prophetic indications of a great upheaving of the Southern mind, a new adjustment of its intellectual strata, an opening up to the light of practical wisdom, which would seem to be the dawn of better days. Read the following from the Richmond *Whig*:

"We have more lawyers, doctors and other non-producers than are needed. Our great wants are producers and men of practical science, to aid in developing the resources of the State. Agriculture, the mechanic arts, manufactures, the honest, manly industries are the great sources of wealth. We want to see our young men turn their attention and devote their talents to them, and let law and physic alone. The influence of the commercial, mechanical and agricultural classes is every year growing more potential. Formerly they were, as compared with professional men, ignorant and uncultivated; but at this epoch they are the men of expansive views, and the projectors of those great enterprises that build up cities and confer wealth, power and grandeur upon nations—the men of ideas, of real intellect and of supreme influence. If called upon to define this power, we would describe it as educated labor. It is that which has built up the wealth and prosperity of England, and that has placed the Northern States so far in advance of the States of the South. Labor was not honored here, under the old order of things, as it deserved to be honored. The mistaken notion prevailed that labor was degrading—a delusion that, more than all other things combined, retarded the growth and development of Virginia. We fear that our young men are not yet emancipated from its fatal influence. The educated mechanic or artisan dignifies labor and removes the reproach of ignorance which so long existed. Education should embrace the whole range of physical science, for in the new era that will ere long dawn upon Virginia, the hitherto undeveloped resources of the State, in mines, minerals and water-power, will be brought into requisition. The time is not distant when Virginia will be filled with workshops and manufactories of every kind, and if our own people are not qualified to take charge of them, strangers will come in and reap the harvest of fame and profit which they will surely yield."

Mr. Peabody and Yale College.—Mr. Peabody's splendid gift to Yale College for the foundation and maintenance of a Museum of Natural History, is a fit sequel to his endowment of other scholastic and charitable institutions. The letter which accompanies this splendid remembrancer of old Yale is, in itself, worth a considerable bequest, looking merely to its business simplicity and the unostentatious terms of the trust. It reads thus:

New-York, Oct. 22, 1866.

To Prof. James D. Dana, Hon. James Dixon, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Prof. George J. Brush, Prof. Othniel C. Marsh, and George Peabody Wetmore, Esq.:

Gentlemen: With this letter I inclose an instrument giving to you one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) in trust for the foundation and maintenance of a Museum of Natural History—especially of the departments of zoology, geology, and mineralogy—in connection with Yale College.

I some years ago expressed my intention of making a donation to this distinguished institution, and, convinced as I am of the importance of the natural sciences, and of the increasing interest in their study, it now affords me great pleasure to aid in advancing these departments of knowledge.

The rapid advance which natural science is now making renders it necessary to provide for the future wants of such a museum, as well as its present requirements, and I trust that the portion of the fund designed for this purpose will be found sufficient.

On learning of your acceptance of this trust, and of the assent of the President and Fellows of Yale College to its conditions, I shall be prepared to pay over to you the sum I have named, and I may then have some additional suggestions to make in regard to the general management of the trust.

Confident that, under your direction, this trust will be faithfully and successfully administered, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE RUSH FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Modus Operandi of Naturalization—One Hundred and Four Citizens Made in Thirty Minutes—Eight Hundred and Fifty in Four Hours and a Half—Clogging of the Regular Business of the Courts—Sharp Practice—The "Profession" of Witness Explained.

For the last two weeks the crowds around two of the Civil Court rooms in this City have surpassed anything ever known by those in the habit of frequenting the places where "even-handed justice" is meted out to plaintiff and defendant. The men who fill the Court-rooms, and who crowd to suffocation the halls, vestibules and staircases leading to them, have not been jurors, witnesses, persons engaged in litigation, nor lawyers; they have been men wishing to become citizens, with their witnesses, (a few of them, at least,) and certain members of various political Committees, who are working with zeal to effect the naturalization of the numerous applicants for the *status* of American citizenship.

The Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas are the only Courts of Record in this City where the business of naturalizing foreigners is conducted. True, the law provides that any Court of Record or any Judge thereof may make the required examination, and thereupon give the requisite authority to the clerk to administer the oath, whereby the alien swears to dissolve all connection with, and to throw off all allegiance to any foreign King, Prince or potentate, and especially that of the particular sovereign in whose dominions he happened to be born. But so far as we know none of the Judges of the Supreme Court have done anything to aid in the enormous and pressing business of naturalization. It has been confined to the two Courts named.

Our reporter has been at considerable pains to ascertain as nearly as possible the number who daily pass through the necessary ordeal before the presiding Judges. Application was made to some of the clerks for permission to examine the records, but, while treating the reporter politely, the clerks manifested no disposition to aid him in trying to inform the public as to the number of those who have been naturalized within the last two or three weeks. They were too busy, the books and records were in constant use, and the reporter was told that it was altogether out of the question to even approximate the number which were hourly, daily, or weekly being made citizens. Applications to other parties and in places where it was thought information on the subject could be most readily obtained, met with a similar result. In many instances the persons best able to give information were unusually reticent. From the Tammany Hall Committees, and all other Committees to which application was made, there was the same "know-nothing" answer, or else an apparent indifference to queries which plainly indicated "mind your own business." Hence the plan was adopted of awaiting in the Court-room, watch in hand, and counting the number of those who in a given number of minutes were passed through at one door, around in front of the Judge's bench, and after answering the short formula of interrogatories, conducted from the presence of the Court through the door opposite to that by which they entered. The result was as follows, and all of it took place in one day last week. Our readers must bear in mind that inasmuch as our reporter could not sit down, or even stand up by the hour, owing to the crowd in the Court-room, he adopted the plan of going in at five different times:

In first five minutes 14 made citizens.
In second five minutes 17 made citizens.
In ten minutes 33 made citizens.
In third five minutes 19 made citizens.
In fourth five minutes 21 made citizens.

Total, 104 in one half hour, taken at the short intervals specified between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. On that day the Judge sat a little beyond 3 o'clock, and the estimate of the number naturalized between 10:30 and 3, as given somewhat reluctantly by one of the officials—who was in constant attendance, and hence had a good opportunity to judge—was 850. These are the figures from one Court for one day. The crowd of men—most of them young—who filled the vestibule, stairs, hallways, corridors, and, in fact, every nook and corner of the City Hall on that occasion, is almost beyond the imagination of those who were not eye-witnesses. No member of the Bar or other person wishing to transact business in the various public offices in the Hall, stood any chance amid the press of candidates for the elective franchise. Many found it impossible to gain access to the offices they wished to visit, and departed in disgust. But this was not an exceptional day; before and since, nearly every day last week, and this week so far, it has been almost the same thing. The General Term of the Common Pleas (advertised to sit last week and this) has been unable to carry on its regular business, except during a small portion of the time. In the chamber of the Common Council more than a dozen clerks are constantly engaged making out the requisite papers. They are so busy during each day they can find no time to go out for a lunch. Of course all this business involves the necessity of a vast amount of writing. There are several different sets of papers to be made out. For instance one set relating exclusively to soldiers who have served the Government during the rebellion; another for those who have lost their original papers, and another for those who are entitled to citizenship in the regular way—that is by having resided the prescribed time in this country. The law requires the witness who is produced by the applicant to the Court shall be a citizen. Yesterday a case occurred (and we can give the names if necessary) where the witness, after giving his testimony to the effect that he had known the party applying ten years, six years of which decade he had known him to reside in this country, and could testify to his being a man of good moral character, &c., turned round, and in three minutes after, the man just made a citizen was a witness for his witness to testify substantially to the same facts. We do not say the Honorable Judge knew how this ruse was practiced upon him. How could he? Naturalizing from 500 to 800 a day, how can he be expected to remember either faces or names.

A very common mode of playing this bit of sharp practice is for one witness or two or three to do the principal part of the swearing for an hour or two for all applicants—a convenient but somewhat loose method for saving time.

In the Superior Court the naturalization has not proceeded so briskly. The Court-room and its surroundings are not so commodious, and yet the halls and stairways are constantly crowded from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. every day, and the General Term room, the largest in the building, has for the last ten days been entirely given up to these proceedings. One Judge finds constant employment during the ordinary Court hours. Estimates made by reliable men, who have good opportunities for judging, put the number naturalized daily in this branch at from 350 to 500.

But the end draws near. A notice posted in the City Hall, in a conspicuous place, in large capitals, warns the public that

"Friday, the 26th inst., is the last day to get naturalization papers.

DON'T NEGLECT."

THE EXCISE LAW.

History of Our State Liquor Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much ado has been made by Mayor HOFFMAN's friends about the excise laws, passed by the last Legislature, applicable to this City, that a history of our State liquor laws may be instructive and perhaps interesting.

We need not notice the excise laws prior to 1801, except to say no person prior to that year could sell liquor by the drink without having a tavern license, or by the measure without a grocer's license.

The Legislature passed an act on the 7th of April, 1801, (1 Revised Laws, page 176,) providing for Commissioners of Excise in the towns and one in this City, to grant licenses annually to persons of good moral character to sell intoxicating liquors. The fee for a license in this City was not less than $5 nor more than $50, and in the towns not less than $5 nor more than $30. The intermediate sum was to be fixed by the Commissioners. No person could obtain a license to sell by the drink unless he kept a tavern and had certain accommodations for travelers, and also entered into a recognizance, conditioned not to keep a disorderly house, or permit playing with cards or dice, or keep any billiard-table or shuffle-board within his house. Merchants, grocers and saloon-keepers could not sell any liquor to be drank on their premises. The penalty for each violation of the law was $25. No liquor could be sold to any apprentice or slave, nor could any tavern-keeper trust any person other than a traveler for liquor exceeding the sum of $1 25. All violations of the law were declared to be misdemeanors, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court before which any conviction should be had.

By the Revised Statutes of 1830, the fee for a license in towns was fixed at not less than $5, nor more than $30. No license could be obtained without giving a bond, with at least one good surety, to keep an orderly house. No tavern-keeper could sell liquor by the measure, and no other person could sell liquor by the drink in towns. There were prohibitions against trusting for liquor over $1 25. There was a penalty of $25 for each violation of the law. It was a misdemeanor for persons to sell liquor without a license, punishable by fine and imprisonment, (see 1 Revised Statutes, page 678, &c.) Licenses in this City under the Revised Statutes were granted by the City authorities; but persons who sold liquor here without having the proper license were liable to the penalties and to be indicted and punished as prescribed by the general laws of the State, (see 13 Wendell's Reports, p. 325; 4 Denio's Reports, p. 341.) No person could sell ale and strong beer without a license, (see 3 Denio's Reports, p. 43; same vol., 437.) And at no time has the law permitted the sale of ale and strong beer without a license, (see 20 Barbour's Reports, p. 246.) This question was finally settled by the Court of Appeals in 1860, (see vol. 21 New-York Reports, p. 173.)

An act was passed by the Democratic Legislature of 1845 authorizing the people of towns to vote that no licenses should be granted for the sale of any intoxicating liquor as a beverage. (Laws of 1845, p. 300.) That act was made more effective by the Democratic Legislature of 1846. (Laws of 1846, p. 13.) But it was wholly repealed by the Whig Legislature of 1847. (Laws of 1847, vol. 1, p. 305.)

In 1854 an act was passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State by heavy penalties, which was vetoed by Gov. SEYMOUR. But he approved of a law, passed that year, authorizing any persons to prosecute others for selling intoxicating liquors without having a license therefor. (Laws of 1854, p. 617.)

In 1855 a prohibitory act was passed and signed by Gov. CLARK, (Laws of 1855, p. 340.) That act was adjudged unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals in 1856, (see 3 Kernan's Reports, 378;) and it was repealed in 1857, and a law was then passed by the Democrats and Republicans uniting, and approved by Gov. KING, which authorized the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, upon a petition signed by twenty freeholders, (Laws of 1857, vol. 2, p. 405.) The fee for a license under that act in towns and villages was not less than $30 nor more than $100, and in cities, including New-York, not less than $30 nor more than $250. All the provisions of that law were applicable to this City and the entire State. No person could obtain a license under it to sell beer or any intoxicating liquor by the drink, unless he kept a hotel or tavern. It prohibited the sale of beer or any intoxicating liquor on Sunday, either by the drink or measure. No keeper of a saloon or restaurant could obtain a license under it to sell beer or other liquor to be drank on his premises. The Court of Appeals, by an unanimous vote, held that law constitutional in 1858, and decided that persons who violated it could be punished by indictment, and also be made to pay penalties, (see 17 N. Y. Reps., 516.) That law is still in force in every part of the State except in this Metropolitan District.

The law of 1857 was observed in this City by keepers of first-class hotels and by a few respectable liquor-dealers who sold liquor by the measure in quantities less than five gallons at a time. But it was defied and wholly disregarded by nearly all the keepers of saloons, and by the keepers of vicious haunts, who sold liquors just as they pleased under the protecting power of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and by reason of the connivance of the City Commissioners of Excise and the laxity of the Bench here. That law was generally regarded by our citizens as altogether too stringent, because no person, however respectable, unless he kept a hotel or tavern, could obtain a license under it to sell beer or other liquors by the drink.

The law of 1857 was greatly modified in the Metropolitan District here, by the last Legislature. (Laws of 1866, vol. 2, p. 1,242.) Under this law of 1866 any respectable person in the Metropolitan District can procure a license, on his own petition, to sell beer and any intoxicating liquor, by the drink or measure, by paying a fee of not less than $30 nor more than $250. This law prohibits sales of any intoxicating liquor on Sunday, the same as the act of 1857 did; and it makes it the duty of the Metropolitan Police and other officers to enforce the same.

The act of 1866 is a more liberal Excise Law, except in respect to sales of liquor on Sunday, than there is in any State in the Union, or ever was in this State. Some of our German citizens have been arrayed against it by reason of the provision prohibiting traffic in liquors, including beer, on Sunday; and an outcry has been raised against the law by politicians for the benefit of the Democratic Party, and to enable them to obtain money from the Liquor Dealers' Association to aid that party.

It may be that the law was too rigidly enforced in the early part of the year, before Judge CARDOZO undertook to set it aside as unconstitutional, or that some of its provisions should be modified; but the Senate is Republican by two to one, and the Republican Party will have a controlling majority in the Assembly, and if our German citizens desire any modification of this law, they must look to the Republican Party for the desired alteration, and not to HOFFMAN or the Democratic Party.

It is worthy of note that no Governor of the State, either Democrat, Whig or Republican, has ever recommended any change in the excise laws, so as to allow the sale of intoxicating liquor or beer on Sunday. Gov. SEYMOUR never went to that extent. He never recommended a law that would authorize keepers of saloons and restaurants to sell beer or other liquor by the drink, and no Democratic Governor has recommended any such law. Gov. FENTON and the last Republican Legislature have been more liberal to keepers of saloons and restaurants than any previous Democratic Governor or Democratic Legislature, though it is due to Gov. FENTON to say he did not recommend the law of last Winter. He only signed it after it was passed.

The Liquor Dealers' Association and the great annual clamor on the liquor question have been kept up by Democratic politicians exclusively for the benefit of the Democratic Party. They have not earnestly desired any change or modification of the excise laws which would dissolve that association, and they have always known and still know that dealers in liquor must look to the Republican Party for any change in the excise laws beneficial to them.

If our German citizens, or any other persons interested in the sale of liquors, desire alterations in the laws affecting them, they should vote the Republican ticket as other people do, and then petition the Legislature for the alterations they desire, and not be caught in the meshes of Democratic politicians who will not and cannot aid them. B.

OUR LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

Congressional, County and Assembly Candidates.

The Congressional nominations for this immediate vicinity are completed and placed before the people. In nearly every District the fight over candidates has been bitter and personal, the result being a multiplicity of names, from which individual voters can select their choice, as at a race. The field in several of the Districts will prove a safer venture than the favorite; for, where personal pique, individual hostility and party prejudice enter as elements, it is difficult for one to determine who will be the winner, or against whom the combination may be directed.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The Second District, embracing certain Wards of Brooklyn and the middle Districts of Kings County, presents a singular spectacle. Ordinarily the prospects of a Republican success in the Second is as one to six, but, owing to the long-continued and bitter fight between the National and Regular Democracy, the Republicans are taking courage and begin to regard the possibilities as in their favor. The Nationals nominated, some three weeks since, Mr. BERNARD HUGHES, an Irishman, formerly a member of the Assembly and a lawyer by profession of no considerable ability. Mr. HUGHES is naturally an independent, and although at first he was disposed to make terms with the candidate of the Regulars, his mind has been seriously affected by the unprecedented delay and contest in the Regular camp, and he has at length announced his determination to run unless prevented by death or the assassin's knife—a circumstance and happening which, it must be confessed, would deter the liveliest and the most courageous. The Regulars met in Convention, and after a severe struggle between the friends of Messrs. DEMAS BARNES, MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, ex-member TUNIS G. BERGEN, present member E. B. LITCHFIELD, and WM. C. DE WITT, in a moment of enthusiastic forgetfulness tendered the unexpected nomination to a respectable but surprised young gentleman, Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY, Jr., for which act the only justification presented was that his father had once been a member of Congress, and at present represents the county in the State Senate. The farce was so obvious that when Mr. MURPHY sensibly declined, the Convention reassembled and proceeded with the thread of its unfinished pattern. Mr. KALBFLEISCH, formerly Mayor and more recently member from the Second, was determined to secure the nomination by any and all means. Mr. BARNES was the same way disposed, and the district looked quietly on while the mental, social, political and pecuniary quarrel was fought out. Prominent members of the party vowed they would not support Mr. BARNES if he should be nominated, and their attacks upon him drew forth the following

CARD.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

SIR: Allow me space to refer to the Second Congressional District Convention, called together Oct. 3, and which it appears has not yet completed its labors. I think some ten or twelve prominent gentlemen could be named who have, through their own desires or through the influence of friends, been candidates since the canvass commenced in early Summer. This is in true Democratic spirit, and the party ought to benefit by such an extended opportunity of making its final selection. Debate has been free—interest widely extended, and so far as I am concerned, everything has been conducted with an intended spirit of courtesy that should make all candidates personal friends and the party a unit.

In reply to the frequent inquiries made of me, of what it was best to do during the discussion of the several adjournments of the Convention, I have uniformly answered that a strict adherence to regularity was the only course which could produce unity. Any departure from this course, on either side, would likely engender a feeling of partiality, which would be participated in by the voters, and endanger the district.

I now understand the Convention is to be called together again on Monday next. To the gentlemen who compose that Convention and to the public I wish to say, that my desire from the first has been to secure harmony and good representation. I am under many obligations to those members who have seen fit to support my name in this connection. I trust they and all members will reënter the Convention unprejudiced by personal feeling, and perfectly free to make such a nomination as shall truly conserve the interests of their constituents and the country. In this course they have my approval and indorsement. The results of their labors fairly executed will have my hearty support. All parties and all organizations must have a code of procedure. It may at times be injudiciously exercised, but this evil is much less than the precedent of setting aside constitutions or candidates to suit personal expediency. I desire to belong to a party of law, of constitutions, and of contracts—a party which shall mould itself to changed conditions of public sentiment by courteous discussion with all parties in interest—not by seizing upon authority, trampling contracts under its feet, and excluding others from equal rights—it is because of the violation of these principles we have buried a million of our brothers and are now taxed five hundred millions a year.

What is true of the General Government is true of the Second District. Fidelity to principle is your first duty, partiality to men a second. Contesting the battle upon this ground, our principles must triumph. Your candidate is my candidate; your cause is my cause. I desire your support. Should I be your final choice, you have my views of my duty; should it be some one else, my course will not be changed.

DEMAS BARNES.

On Monday, however, the BARNES strength was largely increased, and the nomination was given to him with one dissenting vote.

The Republicans, in the meantime unaware of the squabble which was to damage the strength of their opponents, nominated Mr. JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, of the Eastern District, a gentleman of excellent character, good political record, social standing, and some popular strength. He was at one time Alderman of his ward, and served his constituents faithfully and with commendable zeal. This completed the list, which now stands:

JAMES A. VAN BRUNT..........Republican.
DEMAS BARNES.....Conservative and Reg. Democrat.
BERNARD HUGHES...National Dem. and Independent.

The regular Democratic majority in this District has hitherto been from 4,000 to 6,000.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

In the Third District there was an equally lively and quite as personal a contest over the nominations, the only difference being that while the Democracy had all the fighting to themselves in the Second, it was almost equally divided in the Third. The untimely and lamented death of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, the sitting member for the Third, left matters in a very mixed and unfortunate condition in Kings County. Although not a man of marked force, Mr. HUMPHREY was a natural leader, and to him the party looked for advice, counsel and representation. Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, formerly a member of Congress from this district, was his best friend and constant adviser, and to him the party naturally looked for counsel in their extremity. Two terms were to be provided for—the vacancy made by the death of Mr. HUMPHREY and the succession for the Fortieth Congress. It was deemed best by some that a Radical should have one term and a Conservative the other, others thought one should have both. The Convention met. Mr. GEORGE B. LINCOLN, the deposed Postmaster, an intense Radical; Mr. GEORGE A. FISHER, Alderman from the Eastern District, a moderate Radical, and Mr. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, then rather moderate, but since a very demonstrative Radical, were the candidates. Mr. LINCOLN, who was very popular in the district, was thrown over by a combination of the friends of Messrs. FISHER and CHITTENDEN, between whom it was supposed to be arranged that the former should have the vacancy, the latter the succession. This produced hard feeling, and Mr. LINCOLN and his friends rushed into print with cards about this, that and the other, which so affected the delegates that they were unable to make a nomination, although they sat until the small hours of the Sabbath for that purpose. And on this point Mr. CHITTENDEN tells a good story on himself. It seems he was so confident of the Saturday night nomination that he ordered some six hundred oysters and fixings for the entertainment of the delegates who might rush to his residence with the announcement, and when he heard the midnight chimes ring out from old Trinity, and as yet no sign from "the boys," he gave up his hope and his oysters at one and the same time. During the Sunday and Monday following, however, matters were comfortably arranged, and in spite of the persistent opposition of the Fisher and Lincoln delegates, Mr. CHITTENDEN was duly nominated. Since that time he has arrayed himself in most pronounced hostility to the Administration and its measures, denouncing the President in most unreserved terms.

The Democrats, it was generally supposed, would nominate some such man as ABIEL A. LOW or JOHN D. MCKENZIE, and until the day of the Convention it was believed that Mr. MCKENZIE, one of the oldest and best known citizens, a prominent member of the War Fund Committee, a public spirited, high-toned man, would be the unanimous choice of the delegates. But it was deemed better policy to name different men for the two terms, and after some little skirmishing Mr. JOHN W. HUNTER was nominated for the vacancy, and Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON for the Fortieth Congress. Mr. HUNTER has lived in Brooklyn quite a third of a century, has held responsible fiscal positions under the General Government, and is universally esteemed and respected. Mr. ROBINSON is the Chief Assessor of the District, was appointed by President LINCOLN, and has held the office since its creation. He was at one time the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, and was a prominent candidate for the Supreme Bench vacancy, now filled by Judge GILBERT. Mr. KOZLAY is nominated for the short term by the Soldiers and Sailors. The list of candidates for the short term is as follows:

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Extreme Radical.
JOHN W. HUNTER, Conservative Democrat.
EUGENE KOZLAY, Soldiers and Sailors.

The list for the long term is:

SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, Extreme Radical.
WM. E. ROBINSON, Conservative Democrat.

Mr. HUMPHREY was elected with a small majority, and it is conceded that with hard work a good Republican candidate might be elected. As the nominations stand it is very difficult to foretell the result.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

In this District matters political are seething and bubbling. There are six candidates in the field whose friends insist on their running, and a seventh is talked of. Whether the negotiations now pending will harmonize the conflicting interests and reduce the numerical strength of the candidacy is more than we can tell. The extreme Radicals have nominated Mr. HORACE GREELEY, of whom a writer says, "He will accept, not because he thinks he can be elected, but expressly because defeat would seem inevitable." Hon. S. S. COX, but lately of Indiana, and more recently of another District, was strongly pressed by powerful influences in the higher circles of Democratic politics, but the "machinists" of the Sixth and other Wards were adverse to his claims. Still his intimates will push him, and he must still be counted as a candidate. Mr. JOHN FOX, Supervisor and Deputy Collector of Assessments, is nominated by the Tammany Party. Mr. FOX has been for a long time in municipal public life and is favorably regarded by the "controlling classes." Mr. JOHN Y. SAVAGE is the nominee of the Democratic Union Party, and has great personal popularity. Col. MICHAEL W. BURNS, formerly of the Seventeenth New-York Veterans, is discussed as the popular nominee of the Convention—he proved his strength last year by polling 6,500 votes on a stump nomination for Senator, against 4,000 votes polled for the Tammany candidate. Mr. P. C. ACKERMAN has the nomination of the Constitutional Unionists, and Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, of the *News*, that of the Johnson Club. It is suggested by some that the contest may after all be narrowed down to Messrs. GREELEY and WOOD, both of whom are journalists of experience, and have occupied seats in the National Congress before.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. ENEAS ELLIOTT is the choice of the combined Republican interest in the Fifth District. The Democracy are badly cut up, but as yet only two candidates are in the field, Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY who has the Democratic Union and Johnson Club nominations, and Gen. NELSON TAYLOR, Independent Democrat. Mr. MORRISSEY is certain to have the Tammany indorsement, and will make a good run. Gen. TAYLOR is the sitting member and will run what is virtually a stump ticket, if he continues in the field.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Mr. THOMAS E. STEWART, the Conservative nominee in the Sixth District, will poll a strong Republican vote and concentrate also a large number of Democratic votes in his favor. Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Republican, Mr. EDMUND B. HART, Tammany, and Mr. WALTER W. PRICE, Mozart and Conservative Union, are also candidates, giving the contest very much the appearance of a scrub race.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

In this District the issue is marked and pronounced. The Republicans have nominated an excellent man, Mr. GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER for their candidate, and the Democrats have retained the name of the sitting member, Hon. JOHN W. CHANLER, upon their banners. The vote given for Mr. STEINBRENNER will astonish the quidnuncs.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

A romantic feature is added to the contest in this District by the independent course of a lady well known in polite and literary circles as a woman of marked character and peculiar force of intellect. Mr. LE G. B. CANNON is the Radical nominee, Mr. HENRY G. STEBBINS the Conservative, while Hon. JAMES BROOKS combines in his support all the Democratic clubs and organizations in the City. Who will rally to the support of Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON we do not know. The lady has seen fit to announce herself formally as an independent candidate, and it is barely within the range of possibility that her success may prove one of the knotty and difficult questions to be solved by the next Congress.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Hon. WM. A. DARLING is the regular and unopposed Republican candidate in the Ninth District. Mr. DARLING is a very popular man with his constituents, whose interests he has already carefully attended to at Washington. His Democratic opponents are Messrs. DAVID S. JACKSON and FERNANDO WOOD, Tammany and Mozart. The prospects are greatly in favor of Mr. DARLING's success. The Radicals and Conservatives are uniting upon him, rallying to his support with great energy; and certain elements outside of party lines promise to assist in his success, in order that the defeat of Mr. WOOD may be the more certain and overwhelming.

The following are the

COUNTY NOMINEES.

For Register—William H. McKinney, (Republican,) Charles G. Halpine, (Democratic Union and New-York Democracy,) John McCool, (Johnson Clubs and Tammany.)

For Recorder—John Sedgwick, (Republican,) John H. Anthon, (Democratic Union,) John K. Hackett, (New-York Democracy, Tammany and Johnson Clubs.)

For Surrogate—Alexander W. Bradford, (Republican,) Gideon J. Tucker, (New-York Democracy, Tammany and Johnson Clubs.)

For Supervisor—Gen. Alexander Shaler, (Republican,) Joseph B. Taylor, (Conservative,) Smith Ely, Jr., (Democratic Union and New-York Democracy,) G. N. Herman, (Tammany.)

For Coroner—Louis J. Naumann, (Republican,) William Schirmer, (Democratic Union, Tammany and New-York Democracy.)

The following are the

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

First District—Thos. Hughes, (Republican,) M. C. Murphy, (Tammany.)

Second District—George Ross, (Republican,) Constantine Donoho, (Tammany,) Francis Ryan, (Dem. Unionist.)

Third District—Wm. O'Brien, (Republican,) John Hayes, (Tammany,) James L. Costelo, (Dem. Unionist,) William H. Ballard, (N. Y. Democracy.)

Fourth District—John Galvin, (Tammany,) John J. Blair, (Dem. Unionist.)

Fifth District—Charles Blauvelt, (Tammany and N. Y. Democracy,) John Folan, (Mozart,) Charles T. Doremus, (Dem. Unionist.)

Sixth District—Hugh Nesbitt, (Republican,) William H. Tracy, (Johnson Clubs,) Jacob Seebacher, (Tammany,) John A. Sigerson, (Mozart, Democrat Unionist and New-York Democracy,) John Taber, (Independent.)

Seventh District—Edward Mitchell, (Republican,) H. H. Wood, (Radical,) Frank A. Ransom, (Tammany and Mozart,) Dr. Van Antwerp, (New-York Democracy.)

Eighth District—Nich. F. Eberhard and Geo. F. Anderson, (Republicans,) James Reed, (Tammany,) Henry Zeimer, (Democrat Unionist and New-York Democracy.)

Ninth District—Norman Stratton, (Republican,) Henry Rogers, (Tammany and Mozart,) Charles F. Polhamus, (Democratic Unionist.)

Tenth District—Harvey H. Wood, (Republican,) John Dimond, (Tammany,) Owen Murphy, (Democratic Unionist.)

Eleventh District—N. Hill Fowler, (Tammany.)

Twelfth District—Thomas T. Sutliff, (Republican,) Henry Woltman, (Tammany,) Patrick Daly, (Mozart.)

Thirteenth District—Bernard Cregan, (Tammany and Mozart.)

Fourteenth District—Thos. J. Creamer, (Tammany.)

Fifteenth District—Alexander Frear, (Tammany,) Joseph Blumenthal, (Mozart,) Enos McMullen, (N. Y. Democracy.)

Sixteenth District—William Atkinson, (Republican,) James Irving, (Tammany,) Michael N. Salmon, (Dem. Unionist.)

Seventeenth District—John Oakley, George F. Noyes, (Republican,) [illegible] Ward, (Tammany and N. Y. Democracy,) Arden M. Hallett, (Mozart,) George W. Plunket, (Dem. Unionist.)

Eighteenth District—Col. W. H. Badger (Republican,) John Duffy (Tammany,) Leander Buck (Mozart and Dem. Unionist.)

Nineteenth District—John E. Develin (Tammany,) Thomas O'Callaghan (Mozart and New-York Democracy).

Twentieth District—Adolphus Levinger (Republican), Frank McElroy (Dem. Unionist and New-York Democracy).

Twenty-first District—William H. De Camp (Republican,) Henry W. Genet (Mozart and New-York Democracy,) William McCarty (Democratic Unionist and Independent.)

Jersey Democratic Bolters' Convention.

An Independent Democratic Convention for the First District was held at Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, with a large attendance of the most prominent men of the party from all parts of the District. The Convention was called to order by Ex-Marshal NELDEN, of Sussex, who nominated JOHN N. WHITING, of Orange, Chairman. The Convention then proceeded to the election of other officers, as follows: Vice Presidents—Passaic, W. W. MERRILL; Bergen, ADAM BOYD; Essex, GEO. CAMPBELL; Morris, F. S. LATHROP; Sussex, JOHN MCCARTER. Secretaries—J. W. FIELD, of Orange, and A. W. CUTLER, of Morris. On motion of Mr. ASHBEL GREEN, of Bergen, it was resolved that every person taking part in the Convention pledge himself to the principles of the Philadelphia Convention, and to oppose the election of A. J. ROGERS as member of Congress. On motion of Mr. VANATTA, of Morris, it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of four to report resolutions and also to prepare an address to the electors, setting forth the principles and purposes of the Convention. Messrs. VANATTA and LATHROP of Morris, MCCARTER of Sussex, and M. M. KNAPP of Bergen, were appointed such Committee. A resolution was adopted that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Congress. On motion of Mr. KNAPP, of Bergen, JOHN HUYLER, of Bergen, was nominated and declared the choice of the Convention. A space of half an hour was taken for the Committee on resolutions to report. The address was subsequently read and adopted, after which JACOB VANATTA, of Morris, made some remarks and the Convention adjourned. Immediately afterward the friends of Mr. ROGERS were called to order by Mr. VANDERHOVEN, of Paterson. They organized with Capt. OWEN MURPHY as Chairman, and adopted resolutions pledging support to Mr. ROGERS and denouncing the bolters.

Mozart County Convention.

This Convention met at their headquarters last evening, Mr. WM. P. LEE occupying the chair.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, on behalf of the Committee appointed to nominate candidates for the approval of the Convention, said that the Committee had decided to present the following names:

For Recorder—JOHN K. HACKETT.
For Surrogate—GIDEON J. TUCKER.
For Supervisor—G. N. HERMAN.
For Coroner—Dr. WM. SCHIRMER.
For Register—JOHN MCCOOL.

And he moved that the report of the Committee be adopted by acclamation. The motion was adopted.

Mr. WOOD said that three of the nominees—HACKETT, SCHIRMER and HERMAN—were identified and had constantly acted with the Mozart organization.

Mr. WOOD further said that the other Democratic organizations had invited the Mozart Hall Democracy to join with them in a grand meeting at Union Square on Tuesday next, to ratify the State ticket, and he moved the invitation be accepted.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. WOOD then moved that this organization support and heartily indorse the nominations for State officers made at Albany.

The motion was carried and the Convention adjourned.

Ninth Assembly District Radical Republican Association.

The Radical Republican Association of the Ninth Assembly District held a meeting last evening at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. President S. R. KIRBY occupied the chair. After the regular business of the evening had been concluded, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER's nomination for Congress was ratified, and also that of Mr. NORMAN STRATTON for Assembly. Mr. STRATTON, in a few remarks, responded, thanking the meeting for the approbation bestowed upon him, and refering to his past career as an indication of what his future would be if elected, as a candidate to office. Mr. CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, a member of the club, but a nominee of the Conservative Republicans for Assembly, then made some remarks, defending his course of action, saying that he did not understand Mr. STRATTON would run in opposition; that if it could be proved to him satisfactory that Mr. STRATTON could be elected he would withdraw. Referring to his past political life he said he had been a radical Republican. Mr. THORNE hoped Mr. POLHAMUS would withdraw in favor of the regular nominee for Assembly. The association then adjourned.

Sixth Congressional District Mozart Association.

Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART was unanimously nominated last evening for Congress, from the Sixth Congressional District, at the Convention of delegates at Mozart Hall.

Sixth Congressional District.

The Tammany Hall Convention of the Sixth Congressional District met last evening, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and adjourned to Thursday evening.

First Assembly District.

Mr. MICHAEL J. COWAN was nominated by the First Assembly District Convention last evening.

Nominations in Westchester County.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District have nominated DAVID W. CONKLIN, of Port Chester, for the office of School Commissioner.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County have nominated RUEL HAWKS, of Rye, for School Commissioner.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County nominated JOSEPH BARRETT for School Commissioner.

The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District held their Congressional Convention at Sing Sing on Saturday last, and nominated for Congress Hon. WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, of Bedford. Mr. ROBINSON is the present Westchester County Judge.

First Assembly District Republican Nominations.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District held their Convention on Monday, the 22d inst., at the Flag Hall, in the Town of Yonkers, and nominated for Assembly Dr. NORMAN K. FREEMAN, of West Farms; for School Commissioner, WM. MILLER, of East Chester.

Nominations in New-Jersey.

Hon. N. D. TAYLOR has been renominated by the Democracy from the First Assembly District in Hudson County, and Hon. G. D. VAN REIPEN, Mayor of Hudson City, has been nominated in the Sixth District.

The Radicals have nominated, for the First District, Col. FRED. COOPER; Second District, Gen. JOHN RAMSEY; Third District, OBADIAH D. FALKENBURY, and Sixth District, D. W. C. MORRIS.

Last evening the Democracy of Jersey City held a ratification meeting at the Catholic Institute Hall, at which Hon. E. B. WAKEMAN, Hon. ROBERT GILCHRIST, Hon. JACOB R. WORTENDYKE and Hon. LEON ABBOTT were the speakers.

The Democracy at Bergen also held a mass meeting at Library Hall, which was addressed by a number of distinguished gentlemen.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—We remind our readers that the present week will terminate Mme. RISTORI's immediate engagement in New-York. The great *tragedienne* appears in Boston on Monday next. The rumors from the tremontane city are conclusive as to the *furore* that will prevail there. To-night "Mary Stuart" will be repeated for the last time, and those who have not seen the lady in the part would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity. The companion picture of "Elizabeth" will be presented on Friday, and on Saturday there will be a farewell *matinée*, on which occasion "Macbeth" will be given. The performance will gratify all those who robustiously remain to the end. In the fourth act Mme. RISTORI is seen to the best advantage. She has "moments" there when we are even permitted to forget that the play (in its miserable Italian garb) is not by SHAKESPEARE. We are not among those who admire actors or actresses for their "moments," however good they may be. There is generally an eternity before the moment arrives, and consolation, like everything else that is good in the world, ought to be timely. Here it comes in the fourth act. We mention the fact in a humanitarian spirit, and because any one who leaves before the fourth act will probably form a wrong idea of Mme. RISTORI's ability.

Matinées are the rage now. That of Saturday last was a complete success. The receipts were larger than at any night performance—amounting, we are informed, to $4,000. Those who desire to attend the last affair of this kind will do well to procure their tickets in season.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—We were able yesterday briefly to record the success of Mr. H. J. BYRON's new comedy, called "£100,000." The work has been produced in a very careful manner by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and it would not be unjust to ascribe much of the favor with which it was received to his excellent *mise en scène* and admirable distribution of parts. The scene of the second act, where the effect of a large mirror is produced, (in an entirely novel way,) deserves particular mention. Looking-glasses cannot be used on the stage for the simple reason that they reflect the audience and destroy the illusion. Mr. WALLACK has contrived a plan which renders them unnecessary and produces an expression at once agreeable and elegant. The place where the glass should be is cut out, and behind a counterfeit room is seen. The illusion of a complete interior has never been more perfectly presented.

It is not in strength of plot that Mr. BYRON most excels, but in his management of such material as he has thought fit to use he displays ingenuity and a thorough knowledge of his own powers. The characters are sketched with a free hand, and contrasted with the humor of an observer of human nature. The dialogue is both brilliant and shrewd, without being forced to either extreme. There is an undercurrent of kindliness, too, which must eventually give Mr. BYRON a more prominent position among dramatists than he has yet assumed, for until now he has been known almost exclusively as a burlesque writer. The plot, as we have already hinted, is by no means strong. It borders, indeed, on the trivial, and is redeemed solely by the strongly-marked idiosyncracies of the characters who take part in it. The effect of a sudden accession of wealth on the temper and bearing of individuals is an old topic with dramatists, and always a good one. In this piece two persons alternately imagine that they have fallen into possession of a hundred thousand pounds. Neither of them behave particularly well under the circumstances, and it is a relief to find that they have alike been mistaken—mistaken through the amusing blundering of an attorney named *Fluker*.

The performance could hardly have been better. It introduced several members of the company who have not heretofore appeared this season. Notably Mrs. VERNON, whose numerous friends received her with enthusiasm, and who presented new claims to the allegiance of her admirers. There is no actress on the stage who more thoroughly deserves the favor of the public, and certainly no one who could have imparted more geniality to the character of *Joe's wife*. *Joe* himself was impersonated by Mr. JOHN GILBERT with more pathos and manly frankness than we have ever seen him throw into a part. It was in every respect an admirable effort. So too was the *Gerald* of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON. The character is by no means a good one, but it was rendered with singular grace and force by this very excellent actor. In inferior hands it might have jeopardized the success of the piece. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES played with charming naturalness, and completely carried the sympathies of the audience with her. The remainder of the cast was thoroughly good. We may refer to the performance as one of the best ever given in Wallack's Theatre. The play will undoubtedly enjoy a long run.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The "Star of the North" has been produced by Mr. MARETZEK at the Philadelphia Academy of Music with distinct success. Miss HAUCK, whose success in Brooklyn on the last night of Mr. MARETZEK's appearance there was so marked, has assumed another *rôle*—that of *Prascovia*—in a way that seems to have fully satisfied the best expectations of the critics and exceeded the hopes of the public. The lady has a brilliant future before her. Young, well-favored, splendidly gifted in the matter of voice, and studious, it will be strange indeed if her career is not strewn with roses.

APRES-MIDI CONCERTS.—Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS will resume his *apres-midi* concerts at Irving Hall on Thursday next, commencing at 3:30 o'clock. The programme is interesting and not too long. It will be interpreted by Miss VIOLA HENRIQUES, Mr. L. P. THATCHER, Mons. ALFRED VAST, Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Mr. JEROME HOPKINS and Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER (Conductor.) We need scarcely remind our readers that these concerts are given in aid of the Orpheon free schools, and that the cause of music is promoted by their prosperity.

A Card.

ON BOARD THE SHIP GEN. BARNES, A. C. M. S. S. COMPANY, Oct. 22, 1866.

The undersigned, passengers on board the above steamer, during her late trip from Savannah to New-York, desire to testify to the ability and seamanship, as well as the gentlemanly deportment, of commander, officers and crew.

On the second day out the steamer met with an accident, the entire destruction of one of the wheels, and but for the untiring energy and ability displayed by the Captain and assistants, might have resulted disastrously to the vessel and all on board. By prompt action and a finished seamanship on the part of Capt. MORTON and officers, especially to be noticed, the Chief-Engineer, Mr. SAMUEL R. BRANDOW and his very efficient assistants, and the First and Second Officers, the ship, after a detention of eight hours, was sufficiently repaired, and brought safely into port, with the entire loss of her starboard wheel.

We feel confident in remarking that, with officers such as command the *Gen. Barnes*, accidents happening to steamers at sea will, in many instances, be obviated and serious results prevented.

The prompt action of Capt. MORTON, his officers and men, deserve the heartiest thanks of the undersigned, and the approval of the steamship company.

J. A. MURRAY,
C. S. HARBY,
Capt. D. W. COLLUM,
W. D. CROCKETT,
F. D. CANDES,
J. C. TIEMAN,
C. B. DEVEREAUX,
ROBERTSON JAMES,
HORATIO JENKINS,
J. WITHOFF,
Miss BELLE S. CLARK,
Mrs. Y. G. TEAGUE,
Dr. GRANT,
J. H. WILLIAMS,
Maj. J. K. SMITH, U. S. A.,
EUGENE Y. BANES,
IRA W. SMITH,
L. KENFIELD,
J. H. KENNEDY,
And others.

A Novel Order from the Mayor—Interesting to Promenaders on Broadway.

Though deeply absorbed in the gubernatorial election, His Honor, the Mayor, seems to be still mindful of the interest of the citizens, and has issued the following novel order: "Persons promenading on Broadway are directed in coming up town to keep to the outside, and going down to keep to the inside; all to keep their eyes on the curbstone, where they will see the word 'Swietenia,' which is the name of the best dentifrice in the world." Aromatic Swietenia is indorsed by the most scientific men in the profession. Warranted not to injure the enamel.—[*Advertisement.*]

Mrs. Golden's Experience.

Mrs. D. V. W. Golden, of New-Hartford, N. Y., says: "I find by experience that the stitch is always more durable than the fabric; while one of its greatest advantages is that a seam can at any time be easily taken out. Another advantage that impresses us, each time we make any comparison with other machines, is its quiet action, *which would not wake the lightest sleeper*; nor does a delicate woman become nervous over her work when sewing with it." Our readers will hardly need be told that this charming instrument is the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing-machine.—*Advertisement.*

Impurity of the Blood is the Primary cause of most *Skin Diseases*, although there are cases, where very repulsive forms of this complaint arise from obstruction of the pores of the skin, checking perspiration, causing an intolerable itching, and terminating in an eruption of pimples, pustules, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, &c. For all these affections, DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is an efficient remedy, cleansing the blood of all impurities, and absorbing the gross particles which obstruct the small perspiratory ducts. By its action on the circulation, it drives all scrofulous diseases from the system, assists the skin in performing its proper functions, and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion. For sale by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

All the Fashions of LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' AND INFANTS' HATS grouped in one immense establishment.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Children; the largest assortment in the City of really good boots and shoes at the lowest prices. No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also sideboard and parlor safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Jet Jewelry.—Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, &c., of fine cut jet, with pendants, just received at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.—Monograms in pure Gold and Silver, unequaled even in Paris or London. Prices reasonable.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

Ladies' Clubs.

It is suggested that ladies have their clubs as well as gentlemen, from which the cigar-smoking sex is to be excluded; and a lady correspondent of a City paper proposes that, by way of indemnifying themselves for smell of tobacco at home, they shall perfume their club-rooms daily with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, 543 Broadway. Highest premium N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Union Button-hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BLUME—MCCLELLAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., FREDERICK BLUME to Miss ELIZA MCCLELLAN, all of this City. No cards.

CLARK—MAGILTON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. James Harper, D.D., WM. M. CLARK, M. D., to MARY, daughter of the late Thos. Magilton.

☞ Guernsey County, Ohio, papers please copy.

KNAPP—MCMULLEN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Henry Montgomery, D. D., E. PAYSON KNAPP to EMMA, daughter of Thomas McMullen. No cards.

SMOCK—RIBLET.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Reiley, MARTIN V. B. SMOCK, of Holmdale, N. J., to Miss KATE, daughter of Jas. M. Riblet, of this City.

STRONG—KEARNY.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Stubbs, E. NEWTON STRONG to Miss EVELINA WARREN, daughter of the late Philip J. Kearny, of New-York.

DIED.

ALLIGER.—At Queens, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 22, ANNA KISSAM, infant daughter of Richard D. and Anna A. Alliger, aged 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Benjamin T. Kissam, Esq., at Queens, L. I., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CAMPBELL.—At Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., on Friday evening, Oct. 19, Rev. PETER CAMPBELL, in the 82d year of his age.

FORBES.—On Monday, Oct. 22, JOHN L. FORBES, Sr., son of the late Abraham G. and Rebecca Forbes, deceased, aged 67 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 153 West 30th-st., on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newark on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, for interment.

HALSEY.—After a short illness, at the residence of S. D. Corey, Esq., Morristown, N. J., FANNIE L. DAY, wife of Silas C. Halsey.

The funeral services will take place at the South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Her relatives will meet at her late residence, No. 49 Tichenor-st., at 2 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newburgh.

HOLMES.—At Patterson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, CAROLINE HOLMES, widow of the late George Holmes, aged 59 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, John A., William J. and Albert W., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Patterson, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cars leave the depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8:15 A. M.

MCELLIGOTT.—On Monday, Oct. 22, JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT, LL. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 15 East 31st-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

SIBLEY.—On Friday, Oct. 19, MARY G., wife of John C. Sibley, and daughter of the late Henry B. Gibson.

The funeral will take place at Canandaigua.

STEWART.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, at his residence in Hampden, Hunterdon County, N. J., in the faith and peace of the Gospel, ROBERT S. STEWART, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 22, Mrs. ELIZA JANE VAN VREELAND, wife of Henry N. Van Wagenen, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, in Academy-st., Bergen, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

The body of an unknown man found drowned foot of Eighty-first-street was received at the Morgue; height about five feet eight inches, age twenty-eight years, black hair, black sack coat, vest and pants to match, colored outside shirt with green braid, white undershirt, gray socks, lace boots. Too much decomposed to be placed on Morgue.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 98.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Canal-street, aged about sixty years, stout built, brown hair, head bald on top, smooth face; dressed as follows: dark mixed coat, gray woolen vest, two pair of pants, prunella gaiters, blue socks, red stripe on top, black silk stock; found on the person the following article: one iron key; body been in the water ten days. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,
JEWELERS,
Have REMOVED to their new stores,
NOS. 568 AND 570 BROADWAY,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Turret Clocks manufactured for Churches, Town Halls and Factories.

SISTERS OF MERCY,
Dorchester-st., Montreal, C. E., Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy.

Dr. RADWAY: I certify that your Ready Relief has cured over one hundred of our sick from chills, vomiting, headache, internal pains, &c., &c.

One of our sisters had the rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfuls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, influenza, diphtheria, &c. It has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.

SISTER MARY DE BONSECOURS.

Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 258 Broadway, N. Y., No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Pres't, GEO. C. RIPLEY, Sec'y.

Features.—A First-Class Organization, Assets, between One and Two Millions of Dollars. All profits go to the assured. Dividends declared and Paid Annually. All policies non-forfeiting. No policy fee charged.

NO LIMITATIONS AS TO RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

Eight Thousand Policies in force. Half the Premium a permanent loan on the policy if desired. All forms of Life Endowment and Annuity Policies Issued. Agents wanted.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 13, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Feb. 22, 1865; all of the HERALD. Apply to or address the SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

A NEW TOILET DAINTY.—THE MOST perfect dentifrice ever introduced is ROBINSON'S DENTAL SOAP; white, pure and fragrant.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Only 2 cents the pound of excellent soap if you save and use your waste grease. Only 6 or 7 cents the pound of the very best of soap if you buy the grease. Be particular in asking for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier. Directions are attached to every package. All that is required is an iron kettle holding one or two gallons. For sale at every grocery-store.

TORREY'S CUSHION WEATHER STRIPS.

We lead the van in the Weather Strip line. Our new "Cushion" Strip, and several other kinds, are made only by the subscriber. Send for illustrated circular.
E. S. & J. TORREY, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

BOKER'S BITTERS,
For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

INVALIDS AND PHYSICIANS NEED not look in the newspapers or on the fences for the virtues of RISLEY'S BUCHU; but in the large bottles, which are put up with full directions for treating complaints of the urinary organs, and sold for $1 by the Druggists.

HILL'S HAIR-DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK or brown; instantaneous; best; cheapest in use; quality equals dollar sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
Corner Houston-st.

"A GOOD THING."—"RICH AND RACY." "TIP-TOP." "LOOK AT IT." A Handsome Pictorial. A capital Family Magazine. TRY THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL half a year—July to January—for $1; or a year for $2. It is a good medium for *select* advertisements. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR
TO THE
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, Antigua, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Domingo, Kingston, Jamaica and Havana.

The renowned A 1 side-wheel steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, (3,000 tons,) Capt. SANDERS, will leave New-York on the above delightful excursion about 14th November. The whole trip will occupy about one month in the most balmy and delightful season of the year for the Tropics. Price of passage for round trip, including state-room and first-class table: Saloons, adults, $300; forward state-rooms, (same table as above,) $250. For passage and further particulars apply, early, as first names have choice of state-rooms, by letter or in person to
DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WON'T THE POLITICIANS GRIN?
WON'T THEY GRIN
AT
THE BLACK DRAUGHT?

A great political caricature will be found in the current issue of

THE PHUNNY FELLOW.

It represents the contortions of Andy's lineaments after he has been well rubbed with the Radical Liniment, and is about to be forced to swallow

ANOTHER HUGE DOSE
OF
RADICAL CONGRESS WATER

Another ludicrous design portrays the CUTE OLD FOX LEADING THE BLIND POLITICIAN.

The last-named illustration is pertinent to the times, and to the oracle of the TIMES.

The PHUNNY PHELLOW also contains about 40 other comical illustrations, all conveying some telling hits that will be appreciated by everybody who keeps himself posted on the affairs of the day. Humorous Yarns, Ludicrous Adventures, Side-splitting Tales, Witty Repartees, Jokes, &c., too numerous to particularize, will be found in

THE PHUNNY PHELLOW,
Ready To-morrow Morning.
For sale everywhere. Price 10 cents per copy.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY IN GERMANY. By J. ROSS BROWNE, Author of "Yusef," "Crusoe's Island," "Land of Thor," &c. With illustrations by the Author. 12mo, cloth, beveled edges, $2.

II.

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. A Novel. By GEORGE ELIOT, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Scenes of Clerical Life," "Romola," &c. 12mo, cloth, beveled edges, $1 75.

This is a living book. Its central idea is the true dignity of manhood in simplicity of truth and energy of labor; that whatsoever good thing a man's hand finds to do, that he shall do with his might, not aiming vaguely at the far-off successes of the future, but doing faithfully the best things which lie ready to his touch. With this conception of the soul of manhood is connected a refusal to connect its spiritual dignity with any argument of elvation that depends on an exchange of corduroy for broadcloth. The soul is the man, the working soul that, to the best of its own power, looks to the root of good and evil in society, and so promotes health of the human commonwealth. In that sense Felix Holt is defined as "the Radical." This story, like "Romola" and its predecessors from the same hand, belongs to the enduring literature of our country, durable not for the fashionableness of its pattern, but for the texture of its stuff.—*Examiner.*

HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

IN PREPARATION
FOR
THE PRESS.
HISTORY
OF
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
And his relations to the War of the Rebellion.
BY ADAM BADEAU,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

ENGINEERING.
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Conducted by
ZERAH COLBURN, LONDON.
SOLE AMERICAN SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY
For the
UNITED STATES,
No. 192 Broadway.
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher and Importer.

TERMS. $8 per annum in advance. Mailed to any part of the United States except the Territories and State of Nevada. Postage payable at the office where received.

"THE REPUBLIC"—A NATIONAL JOURNAL for the family fireside, independent in politics and religion. Single copies and back numbers containing the startling narrative of mystery unravested and crime unavenged, entitled
THE MARTYRDOM OF LIFE;
OR,
MURDER WON'T OUT.
Also, the greatest satire ever published upon the follies and vices of the age, entitled "OUR NEW NOBILITY," can be obtained of any periodical dealer, or will be sent free to any address on receipt of five cents and postage. Address
PHELPS, BRIGHAM & CO.,
Editors, Publishers and Proprietors,
No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York City.
Post-office Box No. 1,614.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF ANDREW Jackson to Capt. Richard K. Call, U. S. A., bearing upon the Cherokee War, and containing specimens of the well-known sentiments of "Old Hickory," is for sale and can be seen at KIRBY & CO.'S, booksellers and stationers, No. 633 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOR FENTON AND WOODFORD.
GRAND MASS MEETING
of the RADICAL GERMAN REPUBLICANS in favor of the unconditional support of Congress and the election of loyal men nominated at Syracuse,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at
THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.
Speakers: Gen. CARL SCHURZ and R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH.
Invited guests will please to enter at No. 82 Crosby-st.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
A. ERBE, A. LEVINGER, B. LEHMAIER,
A. FRANK, Dr. H. MUHR, F. FRAUDT,
Gen. KRYZANOWSKY, E. HALL, Maj. J. SCHEU.
ARNOLD TANZER,
Corresponding Secretary.
FRED. SCHUETZ,
Chairman Central
Campaign Committee.

16TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT FENTON AND WOODFORD CAMPAIGN CLUB.
18TH WARD.
UNION VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH.

A grand rally of the members of the above Club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1866, at Demilt Dispensary, corner of 2d-av. and 23d-st., (entrance on 2d-av.)

A fine band of music will be in attendance and discourse patriotic airs.

Addresses will be delivered by
Judge H. C. YARMOUTH, of Louisiana;
B. VAN RIPER, Esq., of New-Jersey;
HARVEY SHELDON, Esq., and others.

Let the Union ladies of the district bring their husbands, brothers and lovers. Every Union man in the district is expected to be on hand and bring his neighbor.

"The trumpet calls, to arms! to arms!
The day of victory is near."

JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
Col. HENRY BEENY, Vice-President.
WM. DRUMMOND,
GEORGE S. WHEELER, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth, XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNION REPUBLICAN
MASS MEETING,
At Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses may be expected from
Col. F. A. CONKLING,
Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE,
Maj.-Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq.,
EDWARD MITCHELL,
Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Col. EDWARD GEBHARD,
Hon. JOHN OAKEY.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
EDWARD MITCHELL.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER a lecture at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. Subject—*Reject the Amendment—Depose the President.*
Tickets 50 cents, for sale by
The American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.
Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway.
James Miller, No. 522 Broadway.
McFarland, corner Broadway and 23d-st.
And at the office of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, Room No. 40, No. 39 Nassau-st.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS,
Gen. C. W. DARLING,
Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 13th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION nomination for Congress, 5th District, [illegible] NELSON TAYLOR.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOVEMBER 1,
Cashed in Gold,
OR CURRENCY, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

As the disbursement of over $24,000,000 of interest on the 1st prox., must have a tendency to reduce the PREMIUM ON GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to realize their interest at

PRESENT RATES FOR GOLD.

N. B.—Registered interest negotiated.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED IN 1864-5,
WANTED AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
of all the various issues, constantly on hand ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Notes of the leading houses in the Dry Goods Commission and Jobbing, Yankee Notion, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Grocery trades, bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	113⅜	113⅝	June, 7-30	105⅞	106
Coupon, '81	113⅜	113⅝	July, 7-30	105⅞	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅜	114⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅜	110⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅛	110⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
10-40 Registered	99⅞	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
Gold	146⅛	146⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
August, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

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BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 PINE-ST.,
has for sale
$40,000
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, }
JOHN C. GREEN, } Finance
MOSES TAYLOR, } Committee.
ADAM NORRIE, }

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees of the Sensenderfer Mining Company have declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of September, payable at their office Nov. 1, 1866, to stockholders of record that day. Transfer books closed from Oct. 24 to Nov. 2, 1866.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer.
No. 19 Broad-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

FOR SALE.

$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers.
No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., }
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 223, 344, 127, 155, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 40 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
INTEREST DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866. }

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo will be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866. }

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds.

A. BOODY, President.

$22,000 MORTGAGE ON WOODLAWN CEMETERY.—The advertiser wishes to dispose of the above mortgage, having eight years to run, at 7 per cent. per annum. The security is ample, as the mortgage covers 139 acres, comprising almost the entire improved portion of said Cemetery. Address WESTCHESTER, Box No. 5,214 New-York Post-office.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, Bridgeport Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

UNION TRUST COM'Y
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL......$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,
W. R. TRAVERS,
HORACE F. CLARK,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
J. M. WATERBURY,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
AMASA J. PARKER,
ALLEN MUNROE,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JOHN MAGEE,
WM. F. RUSSELL,
DAVID DOWS,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
E. B. WESLEY,
GEORGE W. CUYLER,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
ELISHA RIGGS,
JAMES FORSYTH,
J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address

THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

TROY SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

TROY, Oct. 22, 1866.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, falling due on the 1st of November, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of Messrs. Condict, Jennings & Co., Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Treasurer.

GREENSBOROUGH, Md., Oct. 23, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 119 BROADWAY, Oct. 8, 1866. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary, vice RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Esq., resigned.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., }
NEWARK, Oct. 20, 1866. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of November, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Oct. 12, 1866. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, at 6 per cent., on good City property, in sums to suit. Apply to HINMAN & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next.

A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866. }

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the month of October inst., payable on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., and reopened on Saturday, Nov. 3. By order,

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1866. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles, will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The two hundred and forty Collection Districts are distributed into five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1866. }

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—LAST WEEK, NEAR HARLEM RAILroad Depot, some money, which will be returned to the owner by proving property and paying expenses, at No. 504 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY of top buggy and harness marked "W," lost overboard Oct. 5, from one of the boats of this Company. Address Astoria Ferry Company, Astoria, L. I.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS, Comprising about 300 of the finest FRENCH CLOCKS. The entire importation this season of MESSRS. BENDINER & CIE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., the above large and valuable importation. Each and every clock will be warranted of the finest quality, and exactly as represented. The attention of the trade, as well as private parties, is respectfully solicited. The above are now on exhibition at the salesroom.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 10, 1866. }

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., two thousand (2,000) barrels of Cannon Powder.

The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powder must be removed from the magazine, otherwise it will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

71 shares Howard Insurance Company, $50 each, being the fractional shares and shares unsubscribed for in the recent increase of the Company's capital.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866. }

Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.:

50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND)
(more or less)
U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,
new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.

ALSO,
5,193 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,649 pairs Woolen Mittens.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.

The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Wood-yard, Concord-st., between Jay and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—To close the estate of Samuel Shotwell—Bay mare two white horses, top wagon, three business wagons, two trucks, three carts, harness, 100 hammocks, clothing, yawl-boat, horse-power, saws, &c., &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 19, 1866. }

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department I will sell at public auction, at Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., ten buildings, each 80 feet long by 16 feet wide; eight buildings, each 30 feet long by 16 feet wide; and one building, 60 feet long by 16 feet wide.

The attention of builders and others is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on rendition of bills by the auctioneer.

The buildings must be removed in fifteen days from time of sale.

A steamboat will be in readiness at Castle Garden wharf on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to convey persons who wish to examine the buildings.

Also, at the same place at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale to convey those who wish to attend with a view to purchasing. For passes and further particulars apply to the undersigned. By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Chief Quartermaster.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 460 West 22d-st., near 10th-av.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c., the property of a family breaking up housekeeping.

PARLORS—Velvet carpets; rosewood furniture, in suite, covered in silk brocatelle; rosewood etagere; oval mantel and pier mirrors; upright rosewood piano, Paris make; square rosewood piano, by Fisher, high tone.

DINING-ROOM—In oak, Brussels carpet, &c.

BEDROOM—Rosewood, mahogany and cottage furniture; mattresses, bedding, pillows, &c.

OIL PAINTINGS—About eighty fine oil paintings, of the ancient and modern schools, some of which are very valuable.

Also, a copy of Boydele's Shakespeare, with plates, and other books.

Also, bedding, porcelain, glass and other articles.

Full particulars in catalogue.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 175 Madison-av., between 34th and 35th sts., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved ebony and gilt library suit, in brocade, silk reps; very fine library and card tables, bookcases, rosewood sofas and chairs, in reps; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich mantel clocks and ornaments, elegant tapestry, reps, brocatel and lace curtains; very richly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace wardrobes, spring and hair mattresses, Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rich China glassware, &c.

Also, all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house. The furniture will be on exhibition by permit on Wednesday, 24th inst. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.—THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 West 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., all the elegant rosewood, walnut, and oak parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, in fine order, made by Roux, Marcotte, and Dessoir; pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, (Steinway, maker,) rich satin and lace curtains, elegant mantel clocks and ornaments; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; fine French china, glass, and silver ware. Also, several very fine original oil paintings by Herring, Shayer, and C. F. Muller, (after Murillo and others;) the contents of the library, in part of Scott's, Cooper's, Moore's, Shelley's, Dickens', and Hogarth's illustrated works, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 23 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE SEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, WASHINGTON AND PARK AVS. AND HOUSTON-ST.

JAMES COLE, sen., will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following, to close the estate of A. B. Crossman, deceased: 9 lots on Washington-av., between Myrtle and Park avs.; 11 lots on Houston-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; 3 lots on Park-av., near Washington-av. This property is well located on leading avenues, good neighborhood, &c. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND HARRISON-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., the following-described property, viz.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The plot of land, with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Washington and Harrison-sts, and known as Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Harrison-st., being together 60 feet 4 inches in width by 50 feet in depth.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—The private property of a gentleman going to Europe, viz.: A fine pair of black horses, 16 hands high, long tails, 7 and 8 years old; a phaeton in good order, made by Brewster; a three-quarter seat trotting wagon, pole and shafts; a fine double harness, mounted, Prince's metal. Without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Liberty-st., a large stock of second-hand and new furniture, including solid rosewood, and black walnut parlor suites in brocatelle, plush, reps and haircloth; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; several cottage chamber suits, library and dining-room furniture, bookcases, lounges, chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale. N. B. On Saturday at 1 o'clock in front of sales-rooms, horses wagons, harness, &c.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, by authority of the Bureau of Ordnance, at the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-Yard, New-York, at noon on the 31st day of October, 1866, a lot of building stone, about nine hundred (900) cubic yards, and also a lot of hewn stone, about thirty-seven (37) cubic yards.

The above stones are stowed on the Naval Hospital grounds, and must be removed in ten (10) days after the sale is concluded, otherwise they will revert to the United States Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

J. R. M. MULLANY,
Captain and Inspector of Ordnance.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

ENGRAVINGS.—A large and valuable collection of engravings, comprising a general assortment by the most celebrated masters.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock. The stock is large, and embraces rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; several large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, &c. Descriptive catalogues at sale.

J. C. KEMBLE, Assignee.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
68 half chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
450 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

J. BOGERT, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction-rooms No. 1 North William-st., a fine assortment of parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture; 3 pianos, 40 carpets, 30 stoves, 1 rockaway carriage, &c.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, NOV. 1, AT 12, at Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a handsome three-story and basement house, No. 45 Wilson-st., Williamsburgh, ten minutes' walk from Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Inquire at No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFT WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED LOFT wanted immediately. Address

GILBERT, Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED—A PIECE OF PROPERTY OR church, 100x100, situated between 2d and 5th avs., and between 15th and 30th sts. Apply, with particulars, to M. SCHWAB, Esq., No. 264 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY A medium-sized unfurnished or partially furnished house, with whole or part of rent taken in board, with privilege of taking a few other boarders. Address ABEL, Box No. 134 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED ON Brooklyn Heights for a term of years; must be first-class. Address Box No. 3,953 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, PART OF A house, suitable for housekeeping. Address B., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF NINE, OR LESS, may have all the room required, with first-class table, (private,) elegant parlor, &c., in brown-stone house on Murray Hill; terms low. All particulars at Mercantile Library, corner 34th-st. and Broadway.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also Rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, will let to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, a large, well-furnished front room on the second floor, on very reasonable terms; bath and gas. Apply at No. 65 3d-av., first high-stoop house above 11th-st.

LODGING ROOMS AT THE NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, corner of Bowery and Bayard-st.; 200 light rooms covering 4½ lots of ground; gas in each room. Lodgings for gentlemen only, 50 and 60 cents per night; $2 50 to $4 per week.

P. V. HUSTED, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE WELL-furnished front room, third story, with good substantial board; house has all improvements; family small; well ordered and clean; will be low to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 29 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS (THE entire second floor) in a private family, on Madison-square; would be let to a gentleman's family for the Winter, with private table. Address, with real name, G. W. C., Box No. 622 Post-office.

A HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR ROOM, can be had by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with liberal table; terms $40 per week; if with parlor and private table $65; location Gramercy Park. Address COMFORT, Box No. 1,522 Post-office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom on second floor front, and a room on third floor, in house No. 22 East 13th-st., to let to single gentlemen, without board, a small private family; house has water, gas, &c. References exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or in a school for two hours' instruction in Latin, French, English branches and drawing; references exchanged. Address Miss A. D. WHITTINGHAM at No. 78 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THIRTIETH-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let, with board, a pleasant, medium-sized room to a gentleman and wife for $17; also, another suitable for two gentlemen for $16, or one for $10. Address A. B., Station E.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bedroom adjoining, to let, with board, in a private family. Also a doctor's office; they will be let separately or together. Apply at No. 146 East 23d-st.

A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, on second floor, to let, with board; also a back suite on same floor, and a large front room on third, at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

THE PARLOR FLOOR AND THE THIRD floor, two rooms each, handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, at No. 50 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on second floor without board, at $15 and $20 the suite to gentlemen only. Address Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartment to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A HANDSOME suit of rooms on the second floor front, with board; house first-class; references will be given and required.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FACING south, comfortably furnished for two gentlemen, with or without board, neighborhood desirable; terms liberal, at No. 93 26th-st., four doors from Lexington-av.

A ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, WITH pantries and closets, suitable for gentleman and wife, to let, with board, at No. 33 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor and bedroom on third floor, with board, together or separate; house modern. No. 220 (new number) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 5th-av.—First and third floors, furnished, with private table only, will be let to first-class families.

AT NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, CORNER of 17th-st., to let with board, rooms in suites; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, may be obtained at No. 109 East 16th-st., near 4th-av. Reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about two hours from New-York, would take four or five boarders; board about $10. For photographic views of the place and particulars, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET,
BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST.
One near Madison-square, with stable.
One near Union-square, with stable.
One on Gramercy Park, with stable.
One on Stuyvesant-square, with stable.
Several on Fifth-avenue.
Several on Murray Hill,
And in various part of the City,
At $250 to $1,500 per month,
For 6 months, 12 months, or a term of years.

TO LET—FOR 6, 12 OR 18 MONTHS, ON MURRAY Hill, a first-class English basement house, splendidly furnished: also containing a great quantity of works of art. For particulars and permit apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT at Newtown, L. I., containing 15 rooms, with stables, gardens and greenhouse, &c., complete; several acres of land if wanted; five minutes' walk from depot; 25 minutes' ride by Flushing Railroad to 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point; churches of all denominations convenient; possession 1st November. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A first-class private residence at Rye, Westchester County; has five acres of land, highly cultivated; good carriage-house and stables, all in perfect order for a Winter residence; terms, if furnished, $100 per month till May 1, 1867, or $2,000 per annum. Apply to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—THREE minutes' walk from depot, one hour from New-York, for 6 or 18 months, a handsome house of 12 rooms, with every improvement; 6 acres of ground, splendid garden, stable, &c., &c.; rent $50 per month, or furnished $125. Apply to SLAUSON, PIKE & MARTIN, No. 51 Greene-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—A LARGE AND FINE basement office in the first-class building No. 155-57 Broadway.

Also, two offices on the fourth floor, very light and pleasant; cheap rents. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, WITH FURNITURE—A pleasant residence at Elizabeth, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York, for six months from Nov. 1; rent moderate. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st., or to G. P. SMITH, Judge Slosson's office, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET.—PERSONS GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING or having rooms to let, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COTTAGE; 10 rooms; all the improvements; fine location; between 5th and 6th avs., in 124th-st.; grounds 75x100; leased for 18 months at $130 per month. Also, furnished houses. R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Second, third and fourth floors, in a substantial corner-store on the west side of Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY FURNISHED house to let near 5th-av; 27 feet front and 3 rooms deep; will be rented for one year or longer at $500 per month. ROBERT MACLAY, No. 77 Cedar-st., second floor.

TO LET—(AND NEW FURNITURE FOR SALE) a large first-class house, on 5th-av., below 20th-st. Also, furnished houses on 9th, 11th, 21st, 23d, 29th, 31st, and 34th sts., $250 to $500 per month.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 8TH, 9th, 20th, 2d, 31st, 39th, 34th, 35th, 40th, 42d, 44th and Great Jones sts. Rents from $80 to $[illegible] per month.

GEO. R. NOSH, No. 91 Duane-st.

AT YONKERS—TO RENT LOW—A FURNISHED cottage, 14 rooms, gas and water, near depot and steamboat landing; possession immediately. Address Box No. 343 Yonkers Post-office.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STABLES, WITH exercising ring attached, box-stalls, &c. Apply at the New-York and Harlem Railroad Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT MEALS, TO gentlemen, at private house No. 49 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

TO LEASE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE OF 14TH-st., near Hudson River. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TEN YEARS' lease of a Broadway property for sale; location near Bleecker-st. BAGGERLY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house in Myrtle-av., corner of Elm-st., Brooklyn, with 14 rooms. Apply to Mr. WETT, on the premises.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COMPLETELY furnished house with stable and one acre of ground, from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO a private family only. Apply at No. 190 East 24th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

BOURBON WHISKY FOR REAL ESTATE.—Two hundred barrels genuine old copper distilled Kentucky Bourbon whisky will be exchanged for real estate; part cash paid if required. Apply at No. 52 Amity-st., morning and evening.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TEN BEAUTIFUL houses located on Clinton, Carlton and Gates avs., and on Adelphi, Hamilton and St. Felix sts.; possession immediately. THOMAS WELWOOD, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, ONE MILE from Tremont, a beautiful residence, with seven rooms, near the river; lot 100x150 feet, with plenty of fruit; price $4,000. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over Citizens' Savings Bank, N. Y.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE—Four full lots, north side 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths on mortgage for a term of years.

R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEAT PLACE at Portchester, Westchester County; house has gas and closets; barn, carriage-house, fruit, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, No. 6 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS, BREWERS, DISTILLERS, &c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN EAST 26TH-ST. For sale or to lease the large three-story and basement brick building, Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190 and 192 East 26th-st., standing on five full lots of ground. The building is very substantial, and is well suited for a distillery, brewery, rectifying, or for any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to NIMMONS & HAUGHTON, No. 15 Broadway.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.

WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.

FOR SALE—No. — West 33th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.

S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

300 BUILDING PLOTS, NEAR FORDHAM and Tremont Depots, Harlem Railroad, for sale in shares, and choice of plots to be drawn for. These plots are selling rapidly, and there is now no doubt but that all will be sold, and the drawing take place in November next. Price of each plot $400. Many worth from $500 to $800 each, several having buildings upon them, value at from $1 000 to $3,000. Full particulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., can be obtained by applying to F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st.; GEORGE BANKS, No. 126 Bowery; HENRY STONEY, No. 86 6th-av.; JOHN BUSSING or JOHN BERRIAN, No. 14 Pine-st.; or JOHN CORNELL, Fordham, who will show and conduct purchasers to the property.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SELECT EMployment business, also real estate and general agency, established for a number of years. It averages $8,000 a year, cash, doing a large business daily; to a smart business man that wants business with a cash capital will find something to his advantage; good reasons will be given for selling. Also, a smart business Protestant man wanted as partner in a good safe cash business. A man with $2,000 to $3,000 cash will find something to his advantage by addressing E. W., Box No. 7, Station D, New-York.

AN ELEGANT WESTCHESTER RESIDENCE for sale less than cost, situated in an aristocratic neighborhood, with fine views of Long Island Sound. Large new gothic house, containing 17 rooms, with every modern improvement; fine large stables, complete in every respect; grounds comprise four acres, beautifully improved; great abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A first-class house, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, heaters, &c.; house has fifteen rooms; out-buildings, carriage-house, &c.; grounds 125 feet front, 175 feet rear and 550 feet deep; (about two acres;) possession Nov. 1. Price, $18,500; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. RANDELL, No. 522 8th-av.; hours in store, before 12 M.; at Elizabeth after 2 P. M. N. B.—Carpets, glasses, &c., if wanted.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE in West 23d-st., replete with all the modern improvements and in good order; built by days' work by the late James N. Wells for Clement C. Moore, Esq.; no expense spared in any particular; house 25x60; lot 25x100. A desirable residence within business distance of the City would be taken in exchange. Terms easy. Possession immediate. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., N. Y., or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.: East 39th-st., near Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone; West 22d-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone; Gramercy Park, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, full front.

A RARE CHANCE.—$1,500 CASH, WILL PURchase a lease, fixtures, machine, &c., of an old-established straw hat manufactory, millinery and pressing establishment in one of the best locations in the City, the proprietor wishing to visit Europe. None need apply unless they have the cash to pay down. For information, apply to No. 3 9 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.

House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE HUDSON, 12 MILES from the City, a very desirable residence for both Winter and Summer; contains all modern improvements with garden, lawns, walks, trees and fruit. It is a lovely spot, perfectly healthy and offered furnished or unfurnished much less than value. Photographs, &c., with C. HOWDEN SMITH, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A dwelling house and 2¾ acres of ground, within one-eighth of a mile of depot. The house is new and spacious; new barn, with excellent stable. The site is a commanding one, and the situation is unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood. Price, $16,000. For further particulars inquire of J. W. McCULLOH, 23 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble piece of ground of 200 acres of land, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop full-sized house, with extra deep lot, No. 147 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will be sold with or without the furniture; immediate possession. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, N. Y., furnished or unfurnished, a beautiful place directly on the water, with fine dwelling, barn and gardener's cottage; all newly fitted up this Summer, and painted inside and out; in a perfectly healthy situation. Apply to P. C. CORNELL, office Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 116 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY situated on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J.: 11 rooms, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, &c.; near Llewelyn Park; for sale low for cash, or in exchange for desirable City property. Apply to the owner,

L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—House three-story; has eleven rooms; kitchen back; good cellar; lot 21x95; gas and hot and cold water; bathroom; five minutes' from West Market-st. depot; a very desirable property; in perfect order. Address MILTON G., Box No. 170 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC SUBstantially built house in the village of Mount Vernon, four minutes' walk from the station; nine rooms; lot 105 by 110 feet, or four city lots; fruit trees and out-houses. Apply to or address C. H. MARTYN, No. 34 Liberty-st., room No. 10.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE in Thames-st., six stories, strong walls and timbers, &c., cheap for cash; also a beautiful homestead up town, three stories, basement, 25x44, lot 50x100. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st.

CHEAP FARM AT COMMACK, L. I., 37 miles from New-York, containing 40 acres of fine productive loam soil, with comfortable house, barn, outbuildings, apple orchard and other fruits in bearing, &c. Price $2,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—Nine first-class stores lying together, situate in the Third Ward, very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FINE 4-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed, in complete order; also fine 3-story brown-stone house, same locality; (bargains;) immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—8TH-AV. PROPERTY, STORE and dwelling; full lot; well rented; in the best part of 8th-av.; price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property a handsome country seat at Peekskill; beautiful view of the Hudson River, healthy, convenient to cars and steamboats; terms low. Address B., Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—TWO STRICTLY first-class brown-stone houses; possession immediately. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89 and 91 6th-st., of JOHN GLASS, Builder.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-sized brown-stone house in West 21st-st., near 5th-av., with furniture, for sale or to rent; possession immediately. JAMES W. ARBONA, No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY PARK, A LARGE and elegant house with stable attached. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and has good City reference, may apply at No. 9 East 14th-st., on Wednesday and Thursday, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN OFFICE CLERK—A YOUNG man to do copying and general office work; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Address in handwriting of applicant, giving references, age and salary wanted, C., Box No. 2,486 Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

WANTED—AT NO. 8 WEST 13TH-ST., A WOman to cook, wash and iron, a chambermaid and waitress and a good seamstress; City reference necessary.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN, of good address, with a small capital, to engage in a pleasant business occupation. Apply to or address C. H. MARTYN, No. 34 Liberty-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS who understands all kinds of fine washing. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning at No. 13 West 21st-st.

COLORED COACHMAN WANTED—A man who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as an experienced nurse; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or sewing. Call at No. 308 East 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A GOOD PLAIN seamstress, who will assist with children or do light chamber work. Apply at No. 27 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, with best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands making soups, meats, games and jellies and desserts; best of City reference from her last place; also by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87½ West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a small private family; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 208 26th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has got the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant German lady as plain seamstress in a nice family; is a good operator on sewing-machine; willing to do light chamberwork; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 54 Allen-st., near Grand-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse to an invalid lady, or wait on an old lady, or to assist in housekeeping; has references from the most respectable families in the City; over five years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and take care of grown children; can cut and make children's clothes; no objection to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VERY COMPEtent seamstress; respectable private family preferred; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house; the advertiser is an excellent sewer; would go out by the day to work until permanently suited; references. Call at No. 19 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of growing up children and do sewing; has excellent reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and first-class housemaids, with unexceptionable references, to the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a neat capable girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; and will be found an economical, respectful and trusty servant; highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; is an excellent pastry cook—jellies and cream; best of City reference will be given. Apply at No. 322 7th-av., a few doors above 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 570 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking soup, meat, poultry and game; also a good baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 393 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of City and country references can be given from the last places I lived in. Call at No. 138 West 30th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, and has no objections to general housework; can give four years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 283 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has most excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 51 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse and seamstress; has filled the situation for the last twelve years; has the highest City reference. Apply at No. 386 6th-av., between 23d and 23d sts., in the upholstery-store, from 10 to 4, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of boning and larding, entries and all kinds of deserts; gets up dinners in good style; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 4 Union-court, between 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; good reference. Call for two days at No. 217 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands her business perfectly; would assist in washing and ironing, if required; has good City references. Call at No. 9 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; she understands her business in all its branches, and can procure the best reference: can be seen for two days. Call at No. 116 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of growing children; has many years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 61 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; can sew, and will make herself useful; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 176 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, both French and English; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly experienced infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth, and bring it up by hand; is a Protestant, and a neat sewer; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 408 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN woman, a situation as Nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED.—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of highly recommended English and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman of experience in cooking, washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family in City or country; would do housework, is a good baker; wages moderate. Please call at No. 298 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman of 30, as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take charge of an infant; City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH competent woman as first-class English cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of jellies and deserts, and refers to some of the first families in New-York. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st. for M. R.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 2.7 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable and highly recommended young woman as chambermaid or chambermaid and waiting or sewing. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 301 East 31st-st., northeast corner 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A situation to do plain sewing and mind a baby, or light housework in a small family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Smith's, No. 227 1st-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS general house servant in a private family; has been six months in this country; can give good recommendation. Apply at Castle Garden, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; can give six years' reference. Call at No. 157 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; willing to assist with part of washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French girl, as nurse and seamstress; best of City references. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last situation, No. 28 East 4th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, in a private family in the City. Call at No. 110 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid; would do plain sewing if required; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS [illegible] COOK and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at No. 363 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at 22[illegible] East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable woman; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a widow, middle-aged, (American;) best references. Address Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking; best of City reference. Also a first-class competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of a grown child and sew; both can be highly recommended; can be seen for one week, if not engaged. Call at No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or in the care of growing children; dresses ladies' hair well, and does all kinds of family sewing; will go a short distance in the country; City reference given. Inquire at No. 77 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIence woman as good cook; would do the coarse washing of a private family; has the best of reference for honesty and respectability. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, to do general housework, or would be willing to do upstairs work and assist in washing and ironing; can give good reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 769 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; can fit and cut children's and ladies' dresses and do all kinds of fancy sewing and see to growing children. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A STEADY, REspectable woman as good cook and baker; will assist in washing and ironing, if required. Can be seen for three days at No. 148 10th-st. between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do the cooking in a private family, and understands cooking in all its branches; can give three years reference. Inquire at No. 111 East 28th-st., in the store, near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; can take full charge of the kitchen; no objections to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 18th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; will assist with children; thoroughly understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City references. Call at No. 123 West 11th-st., late Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress; would have no objection to do light chamber work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook for a hotel; understands every branch of the department; has excellent recommendations in either City or country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; also can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; City reference. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN elderly English woman; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had many years experience. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a person who thoroughly understands her business, French fluting, &c.; has the best of City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and her daughter of 16, active and useful. Can be seen at No. 464 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do general housework; can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with City and country reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; does up linens in style; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or as waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SITUation by a young girl, as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; respectable City reference given. Call at No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as dressmaker and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 291 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 1 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS; is a good operator on Grover & Baker or Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., at Mr. Smith's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, washing and ironing, at her own house. Address, by note only, Mrs. J. DORNAN, 148 Sullivan-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands all kinds of family washing and can flute neatly; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 216 7th-av., near 24th-st., in the store.

CROTCHET WORK—WOOLEN AND LACE done to order. Ladies will please apply or address Mrs. DENNY, No. 120 East 20th-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; is a safe driver; will be well recommended. Address P. J. M., or call at Mr. Bradley's stable, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom with a private family, City or country; thoroughly understands the business; good reference from the last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady man; thoroughly understands the business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. P. H., No. 224 East 37th-st., at the private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, in either City or country; is highly recommended, and willing to make himself useful; is fully competent to take charge of horses, carriages and harness. Address J. N., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN—an Englishman, one week in America from England—a situation as coachman or groom; has a thorough knowledge of horses; is of perfectly sober habits. Address DANIEL WEBSTER, No. 26 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as express driver; is well acquainted with the City, and can give good reference for integrity and sobriety. Address, for two days, EXPRESS, Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, has unexceptionable City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 219 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER A situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 826 Broadway, in the trunk-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SINGLE man, either as porter in a store or to take care of a place in the country; understands gardening and the management of horses; best of references. Apply at No. 148 Duane-st., up-stairs, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO is a first-rate penman and quick at accounts, a situation as clerk, porter or timekeeper; no objections to go South and would accept low wages for a start. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 260 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class references, a situation; has had long experience caring a gentleman's place; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address GEORGE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS butler in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address D. M., No. 239 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter, or to make himself useful about the house; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, sober man as coachman or groom in a private family, either City or country; thoroughly understands the business; can give good reference from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND COOK'S SITuation by a man and wife, Protestants; no family; would take care of a gentleman's place; the best of recommendations. Call or address X., Mr. Griffin's seed store, No. 48 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a young single German; understands both businesses perfectly well, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 365½ Bowery, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom in a private family; City or country; good reference given from his last employer. Address A. S., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN FOR a well-recommended man, present employer going to Europe. Apply at store No. 94 Maiden-lane, or private stable, No. 118 West 18th-st., for JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable single man, a Protestant; perfectly understands his business. Address R. P., No. 157 8th-av., in the drug store.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, and one that can milk a cow and make himself generally useful, on a place near this City. Apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, No. 437 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR Coachman and Gardener, by a single man; perfectly understands his business; has eight years' reference. Address O. N., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and Groom, or Gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good milker; good reference. Address D., Box 210, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, a situation as valet or waiter, in a good family. Address W. H., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE as housekeeper and waiter in hotel or restaurant. Address A. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A MAN ACQUAINTED with the business would like a situation to manage the sale of a subscription publication. Address S. X., Box No. 189 Times Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, farmers, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at Carpenter's Select Servants Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $50 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Dec. 1.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Dec. 15.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. Samuels	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, Henry A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. Samuels	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, Henry A. Gadsden	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. Samuels	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.........$100 | Lower Saloon.........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO	Oct. 17
MALTA	Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY

IOWA	SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows: from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK	SATURDAY	Oct. 27
HELVETIA	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 31
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY	Nov. 3
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY	Nov. 10

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 27
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Nov. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $38 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	Bocande	SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE	Duchesne	SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE	Lemarie	SATURDAY, Dec. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. Berry, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins, Commander, sails Nov 3.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, Slocum, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Adams, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, Greene, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....Nov. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 3

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. Dearborn, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GRANADA, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 25. HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

From Pier No. 38 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. Hildreth, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. Howes, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. Jeff. Maury, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. Bradbury.

Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. Gray, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.—The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

ITINERARY.

Departure from New-York	11th†
Arrival at Aspinwall	19th
Departure from Panama	24th
Arrival at Wellington, N. Z.	21st*
Departure from Wellington, N. Z.	22d*
Arrival at Sydney	29th*

†Steamers sail on the 10th when the 11th falls on a Sunday.

*One day earlier when preceding month comprises 31 days.

TIME.

New-York to Aspinwall	8 days
Stoppage at Panama	5 days
Panama to Wellington, N. Z.	27 days—40 days
Stoppage at Wellington, N. Z.	1 day
Wellington to Sydney	7 days
Total	48 days

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1, very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Jerry W. Smith, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The favorite steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. Lockwood, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 89 Liberty-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 50 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Monday, Oct.	22,	2 P. M.	Monday, Oct.	22,	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday,	23,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday,	23,	7 A. M.
Wednesday,	24,	3 P. M.	Wednesday,	24,	7½ A. M.
Friday,	26,	6½ A. M.	Thursday,	25,	8 A. M.
Saturday,	27,	10 A. M.	Friday,	26,	10 A. M.
Tuesday,	30,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	29,	8¾ A. M.
Wednesday,	31,	9½ A. M.	Tuesday,	30,	12 M.
			Wednesday,	31,	2½ P. M.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 Wall-st.; Lewis & Corlies, Druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st.; or Home-Made Dining Saloon, No. 284 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. Geo. B. Hull, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7¼ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway	at	11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel	at	11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River foot of Canal-st.	at	11:30 A. M.

on day of steamer's sailing. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

DENTISTRY.

ANESTHETIC.—WE ARE PREPARED TO furnish free, CIRCULARS descriptive of our wonderfully improved laughing gas, for extracting teeth. The loathsome practice of breathing the gas from a rubber bag in which the expired carbon from the lungs is re-inhaled over and over again, causing ugly dreams and a racking sensation of the brain, is abolished. Come and see. BLAKENEY & HUBBARD, dentists, No. 183 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain; Laughing Gas fresh daily; pivot teeth $1; beautiful set on silver $10; operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
CURTAIN LACES,
MUSLINS,
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK and
REAL LACE GOODS,
LADIES UNDERCLOTHING,
FRENCH and GERMAN CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S HOOP SKIRTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES,
FANCY GOODS and
LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c.,
WORSTED and
WOOLEN SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, HOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S

DESCHAMP'S
DESCHAMP'S
OUR WELL KNOWN BRAND OF KID GLOVE,
NOW THE MOST POPULAR IN THE CITY.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
66 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH 6TH-AVS.,
204 AND 206 6TH-AV.

POPULAR GOODS!
AT
POPULAR PRICES.!
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
IS NOW OPENING
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

The reputation, experience and facilities of the above house are guarantees to the public that they will always find, at reasonable prices, the latest and most desirable productions of the fashionable cities of
LONDON, PARIS AND NEW-YORK.

GENUINE
EMPRESS KID GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COLORS JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA.
$1 25 A PAIR.
THE ONLY GENUINE GLOVES OF THIS POPULAR BRAND, FOR SALE AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.,
corner LAURENS.

LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.
A FINE ASSORTMENT.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

RICH TAPESTRIES FOR CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

EMBROIDERED TERRY CURTAINS

Just received by
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

TAPESTRY, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED
by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We beg to inform our customers and the public that we are now prepared to offer for their inspection, whether they want to buy or not,
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
consisting of every variety of the most elegant goods and newest shapes that Paris can produce.

Being the largest importer of these goods in the United States,
WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL THEM
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

Also, misses' corsets and skirts.
Corsets and skirts made to order.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS

AT GAYNOR'S,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

The largest and most elegant assortment in the United States.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

MOURNING GOODS.

SOME REAL BARGAINS.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.

Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices.
AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Extra fine felt, beaver and straw goods.
Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.
Mark the address,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.

AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
Two stores enable us to buy big lots cheap and to keep both supplied with bargains.
HEAVY AUCTION BLANKETS, $1 50 and $2 apiece.
EXTRA HEAVY, $3, $4, $5 and $6.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c, 15c. and 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c, 22c. and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 5c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes from 20c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 107 8th-av., near 15th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.
W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

ATTENTION—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having any cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., to dispose of can obtain the utmost value in cash for them, as I must have those articles for Western markets. Call or address a note to Mr. or Mrs. H., No. 184 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.

BLACK SILK EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
WHITE MUSLIN EMBROIDERED, TUCKED AND FLOUNCED SKIRTS.
THE NEW SHAPE FRENCH SKIRT,
The only genuine in the City, at extremely low prices.
AT GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,

MERINOS IN NEW COLORS,
LINSEY WOOLSEYS, AND OTHER STYLES OF FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
WILL BE OFFERED, DURING THIS WEEK,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART, & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

MILLINERY.

27 BOND STREET. 27
OPENING.
DRESSES, CLOAKS, BONNETS, &c.

We respectfully inform our customers and the ladies of New-York, that Madame PARRAIN has just arrived from Paris with a choice of novelties for the Fall and Winter season.

All orders promptly attended.
Mmes. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO., from Paris.

WINTER OPENING.

MME. RALLINGS' grand Winter opening will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 25. No. 318 Canal-st.

LADIES' HATS AT $10, WORTH $20.—No one can sell you a bonnet or hat as good and cheap as we will. Children's hats and feathers. L. BINNS, Millinery, 577 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 2½ P. M. Match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five to wagons. H. Woodruff's s. m. *Lady Emma*, D. Pfifer's b. m. *Lady Thorn*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 1 P. M., and the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes during the day for the course direct. Same day the celebrated stallion *George Wilkes* matched to beat 2 m. 28 s. to wagons in three trials.
WM. SHAW, President.

MEETINGS.

EDUCATION—THE REAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION, Cooperating with the South in this national and Christian enterprise, will be held in Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 7½ P. M.

Chief Justice Chase, the President of the Commission, is expected to take the chair.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and Hon. T. J. Durant, of New-Orleans, have positively engaged to speak.

ADMISSION FREE BY TICKETS, which have all been distributed.

CRAMMOND KENNEDY,
Corresponding Secretary N. Y. Branch.
LYMAN ABBOTT, General Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.
SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES L. FLINT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM M. PAGE and EMIL B. KRAUSSE, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Int. rev. stamp canceled, 50 cents. To William M. Page and Emil B. Krausse, the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 132 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 18, 1866.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of September, 1866.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS or TAX BOOKS on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1866 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all the Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — FALL ARRANGEMENT. FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:05 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

FRENCH THEATRE.........Director, J. GRAU.

NOTICE.—Persons who are unable to obtain seats for Mme. RISTORI'S last two nights in New-York, and desirous to attend the performance of "Macbeth" to-morrow in Brooklyn, can secure seats for the Brooklyn Academy of Music at Ristori's ticket office, Chickering & Son's, No. 652 Broadway.

THIS WEDNESDAY—Last night but one, ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARY STUART. FRIDAY—Last night of the season—ELIZABETH. RISTORI'S FAREWELL MATINEE—MACBETH, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RISTORI—LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. RISTORI
Before the departure of the Ristori Company for Boston.
On THURSDAY Oct. 25, (fifth subscription,)
ADELAIDE RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH.
Ticket office Brooklyn Academy, and New-York, at Chickering's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL MATINEE IN NEW-YORK.

(Only a limited number of tickets will be sold.)

FRENCH THEATRE, DIRECTOR, J. GRAU. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 27, at 1 o'clock, ADELAIDE RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH. Admission to all parts of the house $2, with exception of Private Boxes, which will be secured at the usual prices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, NOV. 5—FAUST.
KELLOGG, NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI.
TUESDAY, NOV. 6—ELISIR D'AMORE.
DEBUT OF MLLE. ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR RONCONI in his great role of Dulcamare.
Seats may now be secured at the Brooklyn Academy.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS—COMEDY VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMA.

FRENCH OPERA.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½,
LES DIAMANTS DE LA COURONNE.
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Comic Opera in 3 acts by M. Auber.
Ticket Office, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
THIS EVENING,
Buckstone's operatic drama, in two acts,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
To conclude with the screaming extravaganza,
RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE.
In rehearsal, the elegant Society Comedy, first time in America of
WAR TO THE KNIFE,
By H. J. Byron, Author of £100,000.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 25, Mr BOGUMIL DAWISON in his favorite character as CORPORAL BONJOUR, in WIENER IN PARIS, (Viennese in Paris,) and as HANS JUERGE, in Carl von Holtei's drama, HANS JUERGE ODER DIE PERLENSCHUR. Notice.—Tickets stamped Oct. 20, are good *only* for Thursday, Oct. 25, or the money will be refunded on or before to-morrow. SATURDAY, Oct. 27, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in four different characters in ZWEI TAGE AUS DEM LEBEN EINES FURSTEN, and in DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.
The new and immense drama of the
DREAM OF DESTINY.
New and gorgeous scenery, with the famous drama of
IRELAND AND AMERICA.

IRVING HALL.

LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK
OF
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
in their novel, charming, and brilliantly successful entertainment.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
FRIDAY, 26th—FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra.
For sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY, 27th—FAREWELL MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

PAREPA'S CONCERTS.

Songs published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway:
"Why I was Looking Out,"—Blumenthal; price 30c.
"Grieve not for Me,"—Wrighton; price 40c.
"L'Estari"—Waltz—Arditi; price 75c.
"Good-bye, Sweetheart—Hatton; sung by Brignoli; price 35c.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!—FIFTH-AVENUE Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel. Open every evening and Saturday afternoon. Immense success of the new piece by E. Warden, "St. George and the Dragon." Great expense, wonderful effects, new appointments, &c. Admission to Matinee, 50 and 35 cents; evening as usual.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. To let for balls, concerts, lectures and first-class entertainments, day and evening. Apply to E. FERRERO, No. 1,184 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,329 New-York Post-office.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE wise in time. "Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue" monthly restorative.) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., N. Y. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided. Advice per mail.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 60 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmus, &c.

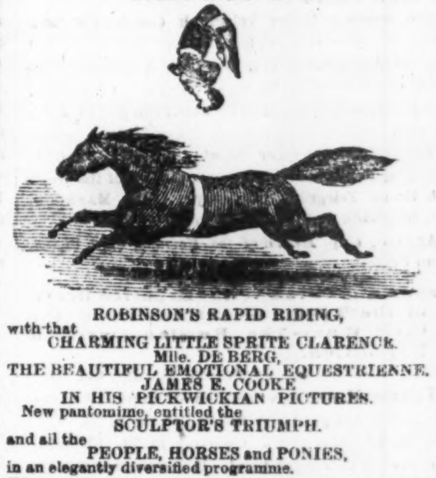
AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE GREAT ATTRACTION.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½,
THE ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours,
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
TWO DAYLIGHT EXHIBITIONS THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, } AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, }
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.



ROBINSON'S RAPID RIDING,
with that
CHARMING LITTLE SPRITE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG,
THE BEAUTIFUL EMOTIONAL EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES E. COOKE
IN HIS PICKWICKIAN PICTURES.
New pantomime, entitled the
SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.
and all the
PEOPLE, HORSES and PONIES,
in an elegantly diversified programme.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Splendid Bill.
Five Minutes.
Italian Opera.
Dodging a Wife.
Sphynx, Sphynx.
Broadway Newsboy.
Handy Andy, &c.
Champion Dance.

The success of this great troupe is beyond all precedent. The wonderful Leon in new and original burlesques. Edwin Kelly's new ballads. The trio of great comedians, Geo. Christy, Frank Moran and John Allen in side-splitting acts. Dick Sands' Champion Clog Dances. First appearance of the original Sphynx.

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FORTY-SECOND NIGHT.

The Great Magician,
The Illusionist,
At Dodworth Hall,
Every Night.
The Wonderful
Living Head.
Charming
Growth of Flowers.
Basket Trick.
Magic Hat.
Striking Watches.

Every night at 8 o'clock.
AT DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED CHAIRS 50 CENTS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

JEROME HOPKINS' CONCERTS.

Third season. Mr. SNOW announces the FIRST APRES MIDI (or afternoon) Concert of this distinguished virtuoso for the ORPHEON FUND at IRVING HALL on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 3½ o'clock, assisted by Miss VIOLA HENRIQUES, Soprano (first appearance.) Mr. L. P. THATCHER, Tenor. Mr. ALFRED VAST, Basso. Mr. EDW. MOLLENHAUER, the eminent violinist. Mr. WM. DRESSLER, Conductor. Tickets, $1. Orpheonists' admission at one-fourth rates. Ticket and subscription office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY MUSIC HALL.

This new and elegant establishment, capable of accommodating 2,500 persons, will be opened to the public by the celebrated
BATEMEN CONCERT TROUPE,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1866.

Parties desirous of engaging the above hall for first-class concerts or lectures only, will please apply to
L. F. HARRISON, Manager.

RISTORI—MARY STUART.

Choice seats in Parquet for TO-NIGHT and FRIDAY. Also, seats for any night for Niblo's, Wallack's, Olympic, Winter Garden, &c., for sale at the Theatre Ticket office, reading-room Fifth-avenue Hotel. Two front boxes for FRIDAY night for sale.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE FAIR AND FESTIVAL

No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES;
THE
DESTITUTE AND ORPHAN CHILDREN
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
AND
PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School," for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and cooperation, in our FAIR AND GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, of all who desire with us to see "The Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
Mrs. CHARLES P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, 1st Vice-President.
Mrs. ROBERT FORSTER, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. WM. S. HILLYER, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. HERVEY G. LAW, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.
Mrs. JOHN H. WHITE, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

The undersigned, desiring to express our sympathy and unite our efforts with the "Home and School" for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, located in the City of New-York, do most cheerfully cooperate with the ladies composing the officers and managers of that institution as a Supervisory Committee in their approaching "Fair and Presentation Festival."

Major-Gen. Van Vliet,
Major-Gen. Francis C. Barlow,
Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane,
Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall,
Brig.-Gen. Rush C. Hawkins
Judge Chas. P. Daly, Chairman of Committee;
Jno. H. White,
G. P. B. Hoyt,
J. H. Puleston.

The fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks, at the Public Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York.

To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

Under the musical direction of Theodore Thomas, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the festival there will be issued
200,000 Tickets at $1 each,
and
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1	Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1	Splendid Country Residence in Westchester County, near New-York City	12,000
1	Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New-York	4,000
1	House and Lot, adjoining above	2,000
1	House and Lot in Brooklyn, New-York	3,000
1	Carriage, Horses and Harness (complete)	2,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinways)	1,500
3	Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1	Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-rings and Pin)	1,000
1	Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1	"Ellis" Patent Hot-water Apparatus" for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1	Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15	Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15	Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1	Elegant first Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, at $75	1,500
100	Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines, now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1,000	Copies, (2 vols. each,) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens	7,000
250	Gold Pens, Pencils and Sleeve Buttons, at $6	1,500
500	Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000	Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000
	The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gent's Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Embleu Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gent's Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gent's Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., &c., amounting to	24,225
	Making in the aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at	$100,000

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter, at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express in the following
CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50
10 tickets to one address	9 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50
30 tickets to one address	26 25
40 tickets to one address	35 00
50 tickets to one address	43 50
100 tickets to one address	85 00

Address all orders and communications to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing Machine Company of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

Editors are invited to notice this Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy and benevolence suggest.
THOMAS & CO,
Managing Directors.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway.—Third Classical Matinee WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at Conservatory Hall, No. 820 Broadway. To commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P. M., upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

L. M.—PAPER FROM OUR FRIEND RECEIVED—no postmark—are you in City? For how long? Will move to suit you, but prefer later. Answer fully through *Herald*. If not I will know you are at old place. Former letter received; contents exactly stated right. When necessary write to K. Y. Ranals.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
WM. STUART..........Manager.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
CROWDED HOUSES. A FURORE.
Brilliant success, before densely crowded audiences, of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who, seconded by
MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A GREAT CAST,
has already achieved, in her personation of LADY AUDLEY,
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
Second week of John Brougham's dramatization of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
ROBERT AUDLEY..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM.
Supported by
W. DAVIDGE, M. W. LEFFINGWELL, W. S. ANDREWS, W. A. DONALDSON, J. DUFF, Miss ANDREWS, Miss E. JOHNSON, Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE, and others.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Dr. Westland Marston's new comedy, entitled
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
having proved immensely successful, will be presented
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 24.
THE LAST AND GREATEST SUCCESS.
H. J. Byron's new comedy, entitled
£100,000,
received on its first representations by large and enthusiastic audiences, will be presented for the third time
TO-MORROW EVENING, Thursday, Oct. 25,
and also on
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments and
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY, Oct. 26.—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THE FAST FAMILY
having continued to attract full and delighted audiences, will shortly be repeated, of which due notice will be given, and also of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Last night of Mr. Jefferson in
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME
and the comic drama of the
SPITFIRE.
MR. TOBIAS SHORTCUT..........MR. JEFFERSON.
MR. JEFFERSON'S PERFORMANCES
For the remaining nights of his limited stay.
Thursday—Only night of Our American Cousin.
Friday—Only night of Rip Van Winkle.
Saturday—Benefit and last appearance of
MR. JEFFERSON IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Seats may be secured daily from 9 till 4 P. M.
In preparation at the Olympic Theatre, and to be immediately produced,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT NEW DRAMA,
THE LONG STRIKE!
Now enjoying an unparalleled popularity at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
JESSIE BROWN.
MISS FANNY HERRING AS JESSIE BROWN.
CAPTAIN KYD.
G. L. FOX AND FULL COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. Bateman begs to announce that the above new and spacious edifice will be opened to the public on the evening of Oct 31. During Mr. Bateman's visit to Europe he was enabled to enter into such arrangements with those who have the chief direction of musical matters abroad as will enable him to present to the New-York public the leading attractions of the day.

Notwithstanding the unbounded success and great popularity achieved by Madame Parepa and the commendations lavished upon her gifted young coadjutor, Carl Rosa, the youthful violinist, &c., Mr. Bateman resolved to increase the attractions of his concerts by adding strength to strength. He, therefore, at a great expense has for this season secured the services of Signor Brignoli, the favorite tenor, whose reappearance in this City, after an absence of two years, will undoubtedly afford much gratification to a public by whom he is so universally admired; the dashing and brilliant buffo singer Ferranti, and the pleasing baritone singer Fortuna.

The names of the vocal artists engaged guarantee that in this department the entertainment will be in all respects of the very highest order. In the instrumental department Mr. Bateman is also certain that he has consulted the wishes of the public and the interests of art by engaging Mr. S. B. Mills, the celebrated pianist whose well known mastery over his instrument enables him in classic and other pieces not merely to astonish but to delight his auditors. He has also secured the valuable services of Mr. J. L. Hatton, the well known composer and accompanyist, who, with the artists previously named, viz:

Mlle. PAREPA,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI,
Signor FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON and
A GRAND ORCHESTRA, UNDER
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,

will make their first appearance in this City during the series of Concerts which will
INAUGURATE STEINWAY'S HALL,
Commencing on
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

The sale of tickets will commence on Monday, the 29th.
H. L. BATEMAN.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION OF
MR. MOZIER'S MARBLE STATUARY.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Established 1823,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.

Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.

As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

EMERSON'S PIANOS.—C. A. MUNGER, wholesale and retail agent, warerooms No. 628 Broadway; these superb instruments for $525; for sale on installments, or to rent; warranted for five years. Second-hand pianos from $75 to $250.

40,000 PRINCE & CO. MELODEONS and Organs now in use, the best in the world. Pianos and melodeons for rent or for sale on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, very low for cash. Pianos to let. At the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

TWO FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES for sale, at the low price of $250 and $135. To be seen at No. 121 East 59th-st.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. [illegible] West 2[illegible]-st. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS open for the season. Pupils can enter at any time.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Cabinet Conference Thereon.

Napoleon Asks Until January to Withdraw His Troops.

Our Government Demands Immediate Withdrawal.

In Case of Trouble the United States will Support Juarez.

A Large Cession of Territory to be Made to the United States.

Thorough Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine Decided Upon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The attitude of this Government toward Mexico, and the condition of affairs in that country as previously communicated to you is fully confirmed. The French Government have asked for a delay of the time for the withdrawal of the first installment of their troops until the 1st of January, with the promise that if this time is granted it will waive the time allowed for the removal of the remaining detachments, and remove all substantially at one time. To this our Government has not assented, but insists that the withdrawal shall commence at once and proceed as vigorously as possible. It is more than hoped that the whole body of French troops will leave Mexican soil within three months. In view of the possibility of disturbances in the country and the anarchy arising from the numerous factions and cliques that have for so long cursed that land, our Government will be prepared to protect the recognized Republican Government of Juarez, and establish it on a firm and secure footing. In consideration of these services, the concession of Lower California and the northern portions of the States of Sinaloa and Chihuahua is made to the United States. It is no part of the agreement yet made that the United States is to guarantee the claims of France against Mexico, though such a course may yet appear expedient and proper, in which case the Government of this country will not hesitate to take the responsibility. The main point sought is to enforce the Monroe Doctrine by removing European intervention from Mexican affairs, and securing to that country a stable republican form of Government. The responsibility of this undertaking has been fully discussed by the Cabinet, and the decision has been unanimously arrived at that the time has come for the energetic action indicated in the proceedings above foreshadowed. These proceedings have now taken definite form and shape, and have entered so far into prosecution as to be beyond recall.

COL. CAMPBELL, THE MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The statement printed to-day in a New-York paper that Col. Campbell, Minister by appointment to Mexico, has not received his instructions, is altogether untrue. These instructions were prepared on Saturday last, but as Col. Campbell did not arrive in town until Sunday, they were not delivered to him until to-day. He now has them, but is doubtful if, in justice to himself, he can depart for Mexico immediately, as required by the instructions. Col. Campbell has been a very heavy loser in the recent floods near Cincinnati, and his own interests demand his presence there at this time. He has this evening asked the President to grant him leave to remain here long enough to fix up his personal affairs. It is understood that the President's reply is that the urgency of the case admits of no delay, and that if Col. Campbell cannot depart at once, another Minister must be appointed in his place. At this writing it is not settled whether Campbell goes or not; but if he declines going, another Minister will be appointed to-morrow.

Reports from the Associated Press Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

There is nothing new in the statement that the Juarez Government will be recognized and no other. It is already recognized in every form known to diplomacy and the usages of nations. There has been no recent meeting between the President, Gen. Grant and Secretary Seward, at which, as is alleged, they determined to recommend as a measure of the Administration that we should pay the French claims in Mexico and receive Mexican territory in exchange, probably in the neighborhood of Guaymas. There was no meeting of these three gentlemen on the day named, nor did they at any other time deliberate on that subject.

Gen. Mejia Ordered to Retake Matamoras—Maximilian at Cuernavaira—French Troops Recalled—Carlotta's Mission Reported to have been Successful.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

A private letter from Mexico, dated Oct. 2, is published in the *Times*. It states that Mejia has orders to retake Matamoras. He gets 7,000 men, about 2,000 of which are cavalry and artillery. Regiments are leaving daily to retake and occupy places but lately abandoned. Maximilian is at Cuernavaira. The regiments which were *en route* for France have been ordered back.

Later advices say Mejia started off suddenly.

The *Mexican Times* asserts that Carlotta has been fully successful in France.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fire in a Coal Mine--Whalers in the Arctic Ocean--Mazatlan Ordered to be Evacuated--Heavy Robbery of a Paymaster in Idaho--Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 15.

A Victoria dispatch of yesterday says the fire in the Billing Hall Coal mine has been subdued so far as to permit the continuance of work.

The steamer *Del Norte*, from Crescent City, brings $13,700 in treasure.

The bark *Massachusetts* reports the following New-Bedford whale ships in the Arctic Ocean, during the latter part of August: *Roscoe*, clean; *James Allen*, one whale; *Elizabeth Swift*, three whales, *Mercury*, clean; *Merlin*, three whales; *George*, clean; *Camilla*, one whale; *Mount Wallestown*, clean; *Lydia*, clean.

Mexican advices state that Marshal Bazaine had issued orders to evacuate Mazatlan, notwithstanding Maximilian had ordered him to hold the place at all hazards.

Wheat—Sales to-day choice at $1 70 ₩ 100 lbs.

Mining shares dull; Crown Point, $990; Imperial, $79; Gould & Curry, $450; Chollar, 109; Ophir, 140. Legal tenders, 70.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Her British Majesty's steamer *Scout*, from Victoria, arrived to-day, and proceeded to Ware Island.

There is a heavy decline in nearly all mining stocks: Ophir, $105; Yellow Jacket, $614; Empire Mill, 376; Gould and Currie, $420; Choller Potosi, $108. Legal-Tenders unchanged.

A letter from acapulco says the Imperialists are apparently making preparations to abandon that place.

Three war steamers in the harbor are expected to carry away the garrison. The steamer *Pacific*, Columbia River, brings $282,800 in treasure.

An Idaho Territory paper states that Major Enlers, a United States Paymaster, was robbed at Fort Boise, Oct. 5, of a treasure box containing $50,000 in greenbacks and $88,000 in vouchers, formerly disbursed at camps lately visited. It is reported that active search has been instituted for the thief and money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 22.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, from Columbia River, brings $141,000 in treasure.

The bark *Florida*, from Fox Island Sept. 1, brings 1,300 barrels of oil and 20,000 pounds of bone, and reports large numbers of whalers which had been moderately successful.

The brig *Ida D. Rogers*, 39 days from Kanagawa, Japan, brings 3,511 half chests, 538 packages, and 500 cases of tea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The bark *Pauline*, from Sanghae, *viâ* Yokahamo, brings China dates of Aug. 25.

Letters from Yokohama report that several engagements had occurred between the Chosins and the forces of the Tycoon, and ascribe the victory to the latter.

The Gorogios have declared themselves unable to bear the responsibility for the damage done to foreign vessels which pass through their inland sea while the struggle continues, as the firing from both sides of the strait renders the passage dangerous.

The steamer *Huguong* was burned at Kin-Kiang on the 19th of August.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark *Clara Bell*, from Ochotsk Sea, arrived yesterday, and reports the arrival of Col. Bulkley, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian-American telegraph expedition, and party, at Petropaulovski about the end of July, all well.

The Prussian steamer *Sagalan* arrived at Ochotsk, Sept. 10, with 10,000 roubles for the use of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Capt. Manhood, Mr. Robinson and party were well.

Arrived, ship *Herald of the Morning*, Capt. Sears, from Boston.

Japan and China News--Reported Death of the Tycoon--Continuance of the Civil War--The Russian-American Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 22.

Private Kanagawa advices of Sept. 12 quote fine teas at $37 per picul; finest, $41 per picul. Best raw silk $9 30 per picul. Exchange 4s. 7d. Shanghae teas firm at 45 tael per picul. It is rumored that the Tycoon had died at Jeddo. A son of Prince Milo was mentioned as the most probable successor. He is said to be a man of great energy, and is in favor of foreign intercourse. The American ships which visited Jeddo have returned to Kanagawa. Several vessels of the British squadron had sailed to other ports. All the French ships of war had been ordered to Corea to seek redress for outrages committed. The British steamer *Chusau* was fired on while passing the Straits of Limosaky, but sustained no damage.

Mining shares are firmer. Yellow Jacket $660; Ophir, $85; Chollar, $99; Belcher, $50; Legal Tenders, 69¾. Choice Wheat $1 80 ₩ hundred.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Bribery and Corruption Trials.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The trials of the indictments for bribery and corruption in the last Legislature commenced to-day. The first case called was the State against Charles Rue, of Hudson County. The State produced but one witness. Attorney-General Frelinghuysen and Prosecutor Hageman appeared on the part of the State, and J. P. Bradley, A. G. Richardson and Leon Abbett for the defendant. Mr. Bradley contended that the State had failed to make out a case.

The Fourth New-Jersey Congressional District.

SUMMIT, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

A Convention of Democrats and others, disaffected by the renomination of Hon. A. J. Rogers, met at Orange to-day and nominated Hon. John Huyler, of Bergen County, as a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District.

VERMONT.

The Election of United States Senator.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Vermont Legislature to-day elected United States Senators as follows: To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Collamer, Hon. L. P. Poland; to fill the unexpired term of Senator Foote, Hon. George T. Edmunds; for six years from the 4th of March next, Hon. Justin S. Morrill. Each one of the candidates received the entire vote of the Senate, and in the House 213 votes, while 15 votes were given for the Democratic nominees, who were Hon. Henry Keyes, H. B. Smith and Hon. T. P. Redfield.

TEXAS.

The Congressional Elections.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Congressional elections in Texas took place on the 15th. The returns received thus far show a very small vote. As far as heard from, Bradshaw leads Epperson in the First District, and Ochiltree is ahead in the Second. Very little interest is taken in the election.

The French corvette *Phlegethon*, from Vera Cruz, arrived at the bar this morning with dispatches for the French Consul here.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Destructive Fire—Seven Buildings Burned—Loss $400,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Arrived steamers *Marmion* and *Agres* from New-York.

Seven buildings on Fulton and Front Levee streets, occupied mostly by wholesale grocers, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $400,000, about one-third insured. Four persons were severely injured by the falling walls.

MISSOURI.

The Conspiracy and Treason Cases—Working of the Registration Law.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

All the old conspiracy cases before the United States Circuit Court were *nolle prot'd* yesterday. The treason cases remain on the docket.

About 25,000 persons have been registered in this county. The Boards of Appeal under the Registration Law met to-day to pass upon the cases of rejected voters. Considerable excitement exists among the parties interested.

RHODE ISLAND.

Horse Fair at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The combination horse fair commenced to-day, promising success. Many valuable animals are present. The fair continues for two days more.

Adams Express Robbery Trial.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The prisoners who were remanded here last August, on the charge of robbing the car of the Adams Express Company last January, were brought up in the Superior Court to-day for another trial. Counsel for the prisoners moved for a postponement of the trial. The motion was denied by Judge Loomis, and the trial will proceed to-morrow. McGuire, one of the prisoners who was released on bail, is not on hand, he having been arrested, with others, on a charge of a bold burglary and bank robbery at Bowdoinham, Me., at the time when he had fled from New-York to avoid arrest, immediately after the Express robbery, when he was supposed to be in Canada.

A Fatal Affray at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

A fracas occurred between two negroes, near the theatre, to-night, one of whom fired a revolver and wounded the other twice. The third shot accidentally struck a musician of the theatre named Hendricks, who had just left the theatre, wounding him in the stomach, it is supposed fatally.

Aid for the Quebec Sufferers.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Grand Trunk Railway will carry free all contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire. Large supplies of produce are coming in from the country parishes. Carpenters and joiners are working gratuitously at the erection of temporary sheds. The amount of the contributions raised in this city is now $40,000. The weather continues to be fine.

Regatta at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

At the Hudson River Fall Regatta here today, for single sculls, six boats were entered. John McKiel won the first prize, Stevens the second, and Ward the third prize. A large concourse of spectators were present.

Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The *China* arrived at her dock at about 11 o'clock last night. Her mails and newspapers will be sent forward by the New-York train to-morrow morning.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREENWICH FIRE INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY.

Interesting Particulars of the Arrest of One of the Supposed Thieves—He is Captured in St. Augustine, Fla., and Brought to this City by the Detectives--Examination Before Justice Dodge.

The City journals of yesterday announced the arrival in this City of Detective Tieman, in charge of a man, whose name it was deemed prudent to withhold at the time, and who was charged with complicity in the Greenwich Insurance Company robbery, committed in July last.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

As nearly four months have elapsed since the commission of the robbery, and as the facts of the case have perhaps vanished from the minds of our readers long since, a brief *résumé* of the particulars may be of interest. It appears that for several years past Mr. James D. Baldwin, a retired merchant, whose office is at No. 155 Broadway, having no safe convenience of his own for the deposit of his valuable papers, obtained the privilege of keeping them in the iron safe belonging to the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, at their office, No. 400 Hudson-street. Among others who frequented the office, and who had the privilege of going inside the railing, which was immediately in front of the safe, was a certain George W. Warner, who was engaged at that time as a reporter for the commercial column of one of our City papers, and likewise a boarder with Mr. James Harrison, the Secretary of the Greenwich Insurance Co., whose dwelling apartments were situated immediately over the Company's office. Taking advantage of this acquaintance with the Secretary, Warner was in the habit of using Mr. Harrison's desk in writing up his daily reports, and as full confidence was reposed in him, it was never for a moment thought necessary to restrict him in the liberty of the whole office. Mr. Baldwin was in the habit of visiting the office only when he wished to detach coupons from the bonds which were contained in his box, at which time he would display the contents in the presence of Warner, who was almost invariably present when he did so. In the latter part of June, 1866, Warner brought a young man, named Ira W. Smith, to the office, and representing him to be a cousin, wished to know if Mr. Harrison could accommodate him with board. This the Secretary declined to do, as he had no room to spare; he said, however, that if he wished to do so, he was at liberty to share Warner's room with him, until he could secure accommodations elsewhere. Smith accepted the kind offer and roomed with his friend two nights. The next day he disappeared, and nothing more was seen of him. Mr. Harrison ventured to inquire what had become of him, to which his chum replied that he had engaged as purser on a United States steamer which had sailed for New-Orleans. On the morning of the 3d of July Warner disappeared also, after eating breakfast, as usual, with Mr. Harrison's family. As he did not mention his intention to go away to any member of the family, his disappearance was considered very strange, and the only explanation to the mystery was the opinion that he had perhaps gone to spend the Fourth of July with his father's family, at Albion, in this State.

DISCOVERY OF THE THEFT.

On the 15th of the same month, Mr. Baldwin went to the office for the purpose of getting the coupons from his bonds that fell due that day. As he opened the safe, he was horror-stricken at discovering that his box was gone. Diligent search was made for it, but without success; the precious box could not be found. Its contents were: Six United States Treasury 5-20 bonds, Nos. 23,512, 85,668, 33,802, 33,803, 33,955 and 40,201, of the value of $1,000 each; two U. S. Treasury 7-30 bonds, Nos. 122,756 and 164,755, of the value of $1,000 each; five U. S. Treasury 7-30 bonds, Nos. 366,721, '2 and '3, 568,001 and '2, of the value of $100 each; a quantity of other U. S. Treasury 7-30 bonds, of the aggregate value of $2,750; five certificates of stock, of the Greenwich, Republic, Mechanics' and Traders', Etna and Resolute Fire Insurance Companies, of the face-value of $5,100; two certificates of Metropolitan and East River Banks, of the value of $4,425; several bonds and mortgages, amounting to $12,600, and a gold ring valued at $25—in all of the value of $32,400. The inventory above given embraced nearly all of that gentleman's wealth, and what to do to recover it he did not know. The safe had not been entered during the night by burglars, and no one in the office was suspected. The theft must have been accomplished by some one who had slipped behind the railing during business hours, and while the safe was open, abstracted the box. So thought the old gentleman. He immediately waited upon Inspector Carpenter, at the Police Headquarters, and laid the facts of the case before him. The matter was then intrusted to the care of Detectives Bennett and Tieman, who proceeded at once to the work of unraveling the mystery.

TRACES OF THE THIEVES.

The first work of the officers was to ascertain who had access to the safe, and out of this number to select their man. From surrounding circumstances they were soon led to believe that Warner was the guilty party. To trace him out and discover his whereabouts was the next thing to be done. To this task the officers applied themselves, and were soon rewarded by discovering that on the 6th day of July Warner and his friend Smith had enlisted in the United States Army, and were stationed on Governor's Island, in New-York Harbor. To be satisfied that they were right, the officers dispatched a gentleman who was acquainted with both the parties to the Island to see if he could recognize them among the soldiery. To the satisfaction of the detectives, the man brought back good news. Getting to the Island just as the troops were going through the morning drill exercise, the gentleman recognized very easily the faces of Smith and Warner among others in the ranks.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Thus assured that they were on the right track, the officers started the next day for Governor's Island, with the intention of arresting the men, but unfortunately they were doomed to disappointment; their men had sailed the previous afternoon for Florida in the United States transport steamer *St. Salvador*. Thus frustrated for the time, they contented themselves with writing to the commander of the post at St. Augustine, Fla., asking him to take care of two such men if they should arrive there. After the lapse of a few days the newspapers recorded the fact that the cholera had broken out upon the steamer *St. Salvador*, and that she was then quarantined at Tybee Island, South Carolina, where all the troops had been landed and provided with comfortable quarters, the sick and well being accommodated with separate tents apart from each other. The next steamer brought news of the death of Warner. It appears that a short time after the troops were landed he disrobed himself entirely and swam from Tybee Island to Little Tybee Island. Here he concealed himself under a house, where he remained without food, water, or clothing, for nearly two days. On the afternoon of the second day the inmates of the house were alarmed at the piercing shrieks of some one evidently in great agony, and upon rushing out of the house, they discovered Warner in his destitute condition. To add to his sufferings he was now in the second stage of the cholera, and evidently nearing the end of his life. He told those who thus came to his relief that he was formerly an editor in New-York City; that he had got into trouble there, and had been compelled to leave, and not knowing any better way of getting off he had enlisted in the United States service as a soldier. Word was immediately conveyed to the commandant of the post, who sent a company of men to care for the sufferer. Upon their arrival very little remained to be done, for the thief was a corpse.

ARREST OF SMITH.

After a quarantine of fifteen days the vessel proceeded on her way to the place of her destination, where she arrived about the middle of September. A few days afterward the detectives received a letter from Col. John T. Sprague, United States Infantry, commanding at St. Augustine, advising them that Smith was in confinement at that place, and awaited their orders. To Detective Tieman was intrusted the job of going on to St. Augustine and bringing the prisoner to this City, which was fully accomplished on Monday of the present week. Mr. Tieman desires to return his thanks to Col. Sprague and his subordinate officers, for the valuable assistance which they offered to further the ends of justice by the arrest of the suspected accomplice to the robbery.

SMITH'S CONNECTION WITH THE ROBBERY.

The fact that Smith was intimate with Warner, and a constant chum of his just previous to the commission of the robbery; that Warner reported that he was his cousin, and that he had entered the navy as Purser when these allegations were both untrue; that both enlisted together in the army at the same time, and desired to be sent away immediately to another part of the United States; that neither of them corresponded with their friends while absent, or intimated to any of them in anywise, their whereabouts—these facts, together with the general bad character of Smith, (which is alleged in Mr. Baldwin's affidavit before Justice Dodge on the 20th of July last,) these facts taken altogether are considered by the officers as sufficient proof of the participation of Smith in the robbery.

Further than this Smith is accused of another very serious crime, the particulars of which we are desired for the present to withhold, which, if it can be proven, against him, will form a very strong link in the chain of evidence against him.

The prisoner was conveyed before Justice Dodge yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when, upon motion of counsel, the examination was postponed until Monday next.

Trial of Deputy Sheriff Simonson for the Murder of Asa Dixon, an Oysterman—Conflicting Testimony.

UNION COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The trial of John W. Simonson, Special Deputy Sheriff of Hudson County, indicted for the murder of Asa Dixon, an oysterman, of Elizabethport, by shooting him on the morning of the 27th of August last, while deceased, with others, was illegally engaged in oystering, was commenced yesterday at a Special Term of the Union County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Elizabeth, Judge Haines presiding.

Counsel for the State, W. G. Magie, prosecutor; C. H. Winfield, of Jersey City, and R. S. Green, of Elizabeth, for the prisoner.

The following named gentlemen were empaneled on the jury: George M. Tingley, Isaac J. Lawrence, Oliver Cranad, Thomas Marsh, John L. Miller, Jacob V. Coles, Israel Vail, Edward L. Hedges, Elias E. Williams, Isaac Atridge, Barzilla Ayres and Joseph Marsell.

Francis Hoplock, an oysterman, was the first witness sworn. After testifying that he and others were oystering in Newark Bay on the 27th of August last, and that upon seeing several boats arrested, they rowed up a creek to evade pursuit, he continued:

The boats went up the creek about 200 yards to where there was a log; at this point the creek was about 25 feet wide; the bow of Asa Dixon's (the deceased) boat was against the bank; my boat was next to Dixon's; one of the Dixon's boats was next to mine; when I got in the creek Dixon was eating his dinner in his boat, forward of the heap of oysters; David Clark, a boy, was with him; I was in my boat and had a boy with me; we saw a boat coming up the creek with four men in it; one of the men, I think Simonson, jumped in Dixon's boat; Simonson said as he was coming up, "boys your doing wrong you all know;" Dixon told Simonson to get out of his boat; Simonson stepped backward into his own boat; I saw Simonson haul out a pistol and heard a report; he drew the pistol from under his coat on the left side, it was a navy revolver; saw him cock it and fire; Asa Dixon stood aft on the stern sheets; the pistol was leveled at Dixon's head; after the firing Dixon hove up his arms and fell over, with his head and shoulders on the bank; I jumped forward when I saw the pistol cocked and pointed at me; we got out of the boat on the meadows; about five minutes after I saw Simonson going out of the creek across the river; did not hear Dixon speak after he was shot; I heard two shots, the last one in a very short space after Dixon fell; did not see Dixon have anything in his hands.

Cross-examined—I reside in Elizabethport; have been an oysterman fifteen years; have known Dixon a great many years; we all went in the creek because we knew we were doing wrong; do not think any one replied to Simonson when he said, "Boys, don't you know you are doing wrong?" all I heard Dixon say was, "Get out of my boat;" did not see a shovel in his hands; did not hear him say, "Get out of my boat or I'll split your head open with this shovel;" did not see Simonson fall in getting from Dixon's boat to his own; think the second report was from Simonson's pistol; think we wanted to get a fellow's boat to go out and bring Simonson ashore; think I did not say to Simonson, "You son of a b—, what are you going to do with that pistol?" I was at Elizabethport the night of the Coroner's Jury when Simonson was brought there; was not in the crowd threatening to lynch Simonson.

John W. Van Pelt being sworn, testified—I reside at Elizabethport; I knew Asa Dixon; saw him last on the 27th of August last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at North Point; Dixon came there oystering; saw some boats come over from Bergen Point; they arrested some oyster boats below us; myself and three other boats went up the creek; two colored men were in one boat; Asa Dixon was in another; after going up some distance I got out of my boat and came down to where Asa Dixon, John Dixon and Operlock were laying with their boats; saw a small row-boat come in the creek with four men in it; the defendant was one of them; Simonson got into Asa Dixon's boat and walked forward; Simonson said: "Men, you know you are doing wrong;" Dixon rose up, with a shovel in his hand, and said: "Get out of my boat;" Simonson walked backwards, drawing a revolver, and, as he got into the bow of his own boat, fired; Simonson and Dixon were facing each other; Dixon threw up his hands and fell over; did not see Simonson after that; Dixon took up the shovel in one hand; he did not speak after the shot was fired.

Cross-Examined—When Dixon ordered Simonson out of his boat he moved forward toward him with the shovel; he stopped after Simonson left the boat; when shot, he was standing with one foot on the beach and the other foot on the oyster pile in the centre of the boat; defendant had something like a badge on that day.

John Dixon, Jr., being sworn—Asa Dixon, the deceased, was my brother; recollect the day spoken of by the previous witness; saw my brother that day on the Long Point bed; saw some boats coming through the bridge; saw the oyster boats a quarter of a mile away hauling up their anchors, so we hauled our anchors and went up the creek; my boat lay furthest up; next lay Edward Dixon's; next Asa Dixon's, and next Frank Hoplock's; the bows touched the meadow; when we had been there about five minutes the row-boat came up the creek, and as they neared my brother's boat Simonson said: "You know you are doing wrong;" and at the same time went forward; my brother said "stay out" or "get out of my boat;" at the same time my brother set down his dinner-can, rose up with a shovel in his hand and stepped forward to the centre; Simonson stepped backward, drew a pistol and fired; I saw him cock it a second time when I knew nothing afterward; saw Asa fall over backward.

Cross-examined—There was one boat lying between my boat and that of my brother; my brother had walked toward Simonson about four feet when he fell, and was about eight feet from the stern; think there were three men in Simonson's boat beside himself; am positive that Simonson did not fall while stepping backward; when Simonson drew the pistol I raised my oar, but he was too quick for me; think he had on a badge; was at Elizabethport on the night of the inquest; did not hear any threats of lynching Simonson.

At 1 P. M. the Court took a recess for half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

David Clark, 14 years of age, sworn: Asa Dixon was my uncle; I was with him in the boat the day he died; we went out to Long Point oystering about five o'clock on the morning of 27th August last; we went up in the creek when four men came up in a boat; the prisoner, Mr. Simonson, got into my uncle's boat; my uncle told him to get out; Mr. Simonson walked backward and drew out a pistol; my uncle went toward him; when he fired I saw my uncle fall, when I jumped out of the boat and ran home; when my uncle went toward Simonson he had a shovel in his hands.

Cross-examined—I have been in jail once for fighting.

Walter Dixon testified—I reside at Elizabethport; am an oysterman and am a cousin of Asa Dixon; saw him oystering on the morning of the 27th of August last; we saw a couple of boats coming from toward the Central Railroad bridge; they took three oyster boats at anchor beyond us; we took up anchor and went up the creek; I got out of my boat and stood on the shore about twenty feet from where Asa Dixon was; saw Mr. Simonson draw out a revolver, point it toward Asa Simon and fire; Asa threw up his hands and fell over back; I drew Asa's body out of the water; cannot say that there was more than one shot; immediately after the shot Simonson went away in his boat.

Edward Dixon, sworn: I reside at Elizabethport; am cousin of Asa Dixon; my boat was second above Asa's boat, about six feet; I remained in my boat; Asa was eating dinner; Simonson came up and got in the stern of Asa's boat; Asa told Simonson to get out; Asa went toward Simonson, who got in his boat; Simonson drew a revolver and leveled it at Asa; I heard the pistol discharged and Asa fell over backward; Simonson left the creek in about five minutes; I only heard one report.

Cross-examined—I was in my boat, lying alongside of Hoplock's; saw Asa go toward Simonson; did not see him have anything in his hands; Simonson was in his own boat when he pulled the pistol, about midships; saw three men in Simonson's boat beside himself; did not see Simonson fall; saw Hoplock at the time the pistol was fired; did not see him have any oysters in his hands.

J. Dixon, Jr., recalled—I assisted to take my brother's body home; I am certain the hat (shown) was his hat.

John Sailor, (boy,) sworn: I reside at Elizabethport; I recollect what happened on the 27th of August last; I was with John Dixon on Newark Bay; there was a number of boats went up the creek; there was a boat lying between ours and Asa Dixon's; Asa was eating his dinner; I saw four men coming in the creek in a boat; saw the defendant, Mr. Simonson, standing in the stern; Mr. Simonson said: "Men do you know you are doing wrong;" he walked up and stepped in the stern sheet of Asa Dixon's boat; Asa said: "Get out of my skiff;" Simonson stepped back into his boat, and drawing a pistol, pointed it at Asa Dixon; when the pistol was fired Asa Dixon fell over back with his shoulders on the bank; I tried to reach out and get hold of Asa; while doing this some one struck me on the back and I then ran out on the meadow; I heard only one shot.

Cross-examined—Asa Dixon, when he got up and went toward Simonson, had a shovel raised in both hands; Simonson stepped backward to his boat; when the shot went off I am not sure whether he had both feet in his own boat or one on Asa's.

John F. Jakles, sworn—Asa Dixon was my son-in-law. (Witness identified the hat shown as the one the deceased wore on the day of his death.)

Dr. Joseph S. Martin, sworn: I reside at Elizabethport; am a practicing physician; I made a *post-mortem* on the body of Asa Dixon on the 27th of August, four or five hours after death; should judge Dixson was five feet ten inches in height; I found two holes in the forehead; the lower hole was nearly round, and larger than the other; the smaller one was upward and outward and ragged; the lower hole entered the skull; the upper wound was only a scalp-wound; it was caused, as we think, by a splinter of bone; there was a connection under the scalp between the two wounds; there were no other external wounds; the bullet passed through the brain, and passed out near the top of the back of the head, lodging under the skin; I have had considerable experience in gun-shot wounds in the army; the course of the ball seemed to be horizontal.

Cross-examined—I cannot draw any conclusion as to the position of the parties at the time the pistol was fired; the ball entered at the inner portion, and directly over the eyebrow, and passed through and over the ear.

Dr. Petrie, who assisted Dr. Martin in making a *post-mortem* examination, corroborated the evidence given above.

The State here rested their case.

THE DEFENSE.

R. S. Green, Esq., opened the case for the defence. He could say that no one regrets the unfortunate occurrence more than the defendant. There was a law in New-Jersey against raking oysters during the Summer months, and defendant, who is a Constable and Deputy Sheriff in Hudson County, had been requested by his neighbors to put a stop to this violation of the law. One section of the law empowers parties to seize the boats of those engaged violating the law. Simonson followed these men up the creek and said: "Gentlemen, you know you have been doing wrong." Dixon rose up with a shovel and said "you son of a ——, get out of my boat or I'll knock your brains out." Simonson seeing Dixon coming in this threatening manner, stepped backward, and in getting into his own boat fell, and his pistol was accidentally discharged. After the deed he went to Hudson County, and then started for Elizabeth to deliver himself up, when he was arrested on the way.

John H. Meserole, sworn: I reside at Greenville, Hudson County; on the morning of the 27th of August I went to Newark Bay with Deputy Sheriff Simonson and two others; we started in two boats at half-past seven o'clock; Henry Miles, Thomas Miles and John Vreeland were in the second boat; we went up Newark Bay to Central Railroad bridge; we went out to arrest all boats found violating the laws; we arrested four boats and delivered them in charge of the second boat; we saw another squad and followed them up the creek; we rowed up to the rear of Asa Dixon's boat; James Miles held fast to Hoplock's boat; I had the forward oar, Richard Van Pelt the next and defendant sat in the stern; he went forward and said: "Gentlemen, you know you are all doing wrong in taking up oysters this time of the year;" he had on a shield; he went in the stern of Asa Dixon's boat; Dixon said: "Get out of that boat you son of a b—h;" Dixon raised up with a shovel; Simonson then drew out a revolver; some one said: "We don't care for revolvers here;" Dixon said: "You son of a b—h, if you don't get out of my boat I'll split your head open;" and advanced toward him; Simonson stepped back; he went to step into our boat when his foot slipped and he fell; his hand struck Dixon's boat and the pistol went off; the oystermen all ran; Simonson went forward in Dixon's boat and said he would give himself up; that he shot the man accidentally; he then said it would not do to give himself up there, as he would stand no show.

Cross-examined—We seized the four boats between Long Point and the railroad bridge, some distance from the Hudson County shore; while we were up the creek, I held the boat with one of my oars and stood up facing toward Dixon's boat; heard some of the boys say Simonson had a pistol; when Dixon raised up with the shovel, I saw Simonson pull out his pistol from under his coat; Simonson fell with both hands on Dixon's boat and his right foot went in the water; I heard only one report.

To Judge Haines—At the time the pistol was fired Dixon was on his culling board bending forward with the shovel over his shoulder; Simonson was falling when the pistol went off.

James H. Miles, sworn: I was with Simonson that day in the boat; when we went up the creek I was in the bow; when we stopped I took hold of Hoplock's boat; I was sitting down on my knees on top of the bow-sheets; saw Simonson pass out of our boat into Dixon's; Dixon got up with a shovel in his hand and stepped toward Mr. Simonson, and told him to get out of that boat or he would split his head open with the shovel; he ran toward Mr. Simonson; Mr. Simmonson backed out, and as he did so he drew his revolver; several voices cried out: "Put up that revolver, you son of a —; we are not afraid of a revolver here;" I felt a heavy weight strike me behind, and at the same time heard the report of a pistol; that weight was Mr. Simonson falling against me; noticed afterward that Mr. Simonson's leg was wet to the knee; immediately after the firing, I turned and saw Mr. Simonson in the act of rising; he said: "My God, Jim, I believe I have shot that man;" he then wanted us to row him to Hudson County.

Cross-examined—We went out that morning to arrest oystermen; we had taken four boats before; I saw Mr. Simonson have a pistol on the dock before we started.

Shortly after 5 P. M. the Court adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

The prisoner, Simonson, is a fine looking man, about six feet in height, about 35 years of age, and to all appearance is a mild-tempered and kind-hearted man, and one of the last to be suspected of committing a willful murder. He was a soldier in the army, and was honorably discharged in consequence of being disabled from service by reason of wounds received.

Another Marine Disaster—The Charleston Steamship Theodore S. Wagner Burned at Sea—All the Passengers Saved—Remarkable Heroism of Ladies.

The public mind has hardly had time to recover from the shock it received by the details of the sad calamity of the foundering of the ill-fated steamship *Evening Star*, while on her way to New-Orleans, when another disaster is announced, happily, however, without any loss of human life.

On Thursday last the steamship *Theodore S. Wagner*, Capt. Babson, left Boston for Charleston, S. C. On Saturday, when at sea, about two hundred and thirty miles this side of Hatteras, a fire originated near the smoke-stack, and in a very little time the flames which filled the engine-room admonished all on board that the destruction of the vessel was inevitable. The Captain was not hopeless, however, or, at least, did not appear to be so, for he immediately set all hands to work at the pumps, and every effort that could be made to extinguish the flames was made by both passengers and crew. Even the ladies on board worked with a will that exhibited extraordinary nerve and heroic courage. The time which might have been absorbed by fear was devoted to work—incessant work on the part of all. While these labors were being pursued with most praiseworthy and unexampled perseverance, two vessels hove in sight, which proved to be the brig *Velocity* and the schooner *Enoch Pratt*. The Engineer, Mr. Wyman, after a time succeeded in bringing the burning vessel with her endangered precious freight alongside the brig. At this moment the engine ceased to perform its functions, stopping with a promptness which was regarded as providential. As soon as possible the lady passengers were transferred to the friendly brig, the men remaining on board the steamship to continue their efforts to save her. But their untiring labors at the pumps proved fruitless. They worked faithfully till 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when, the task being a hopeless one, it was deemed best to abandon it. This was deemed the more prudent from the fact that they discovered two large holes had been burned but a few inches from the water's edge. In a short time they reached the schooner, which had lain by them like a faithful friend in time of need. They took shelter on board the schooner, and arrived in this City yesterday. All the statements made to our reporters agree in awarding great praise to the ladies for their noble and fearless conduct at the time when the utmost coolness was necessary, and that their exhibition of courage aided much in inspiring the men to a greater devotion to duty and a more thorough determination to save the ship, if possible.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TAX BILLS.—A gentleman doing business in the lower part of the City informs us that he yesterday called at the office of the Receiver of Taxes at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the assessment against his property. He was informed in a very curt manner by some of the clerks there that no tax bills were given in that office after 2 o'clock P. M. This is certainly a very inconvenient arrangement for business men, and our informant states that several were turned away at the same time he was. The public would like to know what the clerks in the public offices do in consideration of the liberal salaries they receive.

DROWNING CASES.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River, near Delancey-street, yesterday morning. Deceased was apparently about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height. The remains were dressed in a black cloth frock coat, pants and vest. They were removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Wildey held an inquest. ....The body of another unknown man was found floating in the East River, near Ninety-first-street. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and the body was dressed in a black sack coat and pants. After being removed to the Morgue, Coroner Gover was duly notified to hold an inquest.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—At a late hour on Monday afternoon William Kelly, aged 5 years, was run over by car No. 52 of the Ninth-avenue line, in Washington-street, near Rector, and seriously injured. Officer Coyle, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, carried the boy to his mother's residence, No. 87 Washington-street. The driver of the car, James Bradley, was arrested and kept in confinement all night at the Liberty-street Station-house. On being brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, the prisoner was discharged, the occurrence being purely accidental.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the boot and shoe store of C. M. Noonan, No. 1,259 Broadway. The firemen were prompt in their response to the alarm, and succeeded in confining the flames to the store. Mr. Noonan's loss on stock by fire and water is about $500, which is covered by an insurance of $2,500 in the Peter Cooper Company. He also occupies the upper part of the building as a dwelling, and his furniture was slightly damaged by water; insured for $2,500 in the New-Amsterdam. The building is owned by Mr. Niles; damage, $200; insured.

AMAZONIAN ENCOUNTER.—On Monday night, at a late hour, Georgiana Savage and Eliza Vieder, both women of abandoned character, quarreled at the residence of Eliza, at No. 45 Laurens-street, the result being that Georgiana seized an empty rum bottle that lay near, and struck her opponent a severe blow on the head; The weapon broke and inflicted several scalp wounds. Eliza was removed to Bellevue Hospital, while her assailant succeeded in making good her escape.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held before Coroner Gover on the remains of Mrs. Judith Carter, at her late residence, in rear of No. 542 Pearl-street. It appears that Mrs. Carter's eyesight was defective, and she made a misstep on Friday last, while passing the store of E. S. Higgins & Co., No. 408 Broadway, when she fell down the basement steps and received the injuries which caused death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of England, and 68 years of age.

THE KNIFE.—A quarrel occurred yesterday morning between Frank Sproul and Edward Smith, the bar-tender at the porter-house corner of Grand and Mott streets. From words they soon came to blows, and the scuffle was finally ended by Smith producing a pocket-knife and stabbing his opponent in the breast, causing a severe and painful wound. Smith was arrested by Officer McGrade, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and Sproul was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ACCIDENT TO FIRE COMMISSIONER PINCKNEY.—Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, as Fire Commissioner Pinckney was driving down the Fifth-avenue, and when near Thirty-ninth-street, he was thrown from his wagon by a runaway horse attached to a sulkey, and badly bruised over the left eye, and somewhat injured in the limbs. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 15 West Thirty-ninth-street, where medical assistance was immediately rendered.

A PROSTITUTE STABBED BY HER BROTHER.—Mary Feely, a resident of an alleged house of ill fame at No. 89 Lispenard-street, was dangerously stabbed in the neck and left breast by her brother last evening in Fulton-street, near Water. The cause of the commission of the deed did not transpire. The wounded girl was conveyed to her home, and her brother was locked up in the Second Ward Station-house to await the result of his sister's injuries.

YACHT RACE.—The yachts *Vesta* and *Halcyon*, belonging to the New-York Yacht Club, started yesterday for a 300-mile race from Sand's Point, L. I., around the light ship off New-London and back. The race is to be governed by the rules of the New-York Club. The *Vesta* is owned by Mr. P. Lorillard, is 200 tons burden, and carries thirty-two persons as a crew. The *Halcyon* is 130 tons burden, and is owned by Mr. J. M. Hubbard.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—About 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 207 Canal-street, in the paint-store of Nathan Cowens. It originated in the explosion of a barrel of benzine. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Loss to the stock in store about $100. Insured for $20,000. Damage to the building trifling. Fully insured.

REQUIEM MASS.—A grand requiem mass will be celebrated on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the French Catholic Church, for the repose of the souls of the members of the French Opera Troupe who were lost on the *Evening Star*. Cherubini's requiem will be sung on this occasion by the artists and chorus of Juignet & Drivet's Opera Troupe.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Carl Schurz, Gen. J. M. Brannan, Gen. B. H. Grierson and Gen. R. Bowerman, all U. S. A., are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SAILORS.—A meeting of the sailors was held at Montague Hall last evening. Mr. James L. Plunkett was chosen President. The object of the call was to organize in a body those who had upheld the flag of the Union, and sustained the honor of the country. The meeting resolved to parade as a distinct body on Thursday next. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to wait on Commander Brain, of the Navy-yard, to act as marshal of the Naval Veterans; after which the meeting adjourned.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A party of women and children were returning from Canarsie, L. I., Monday, and, passing the Rockaway Railway track, Mrs. Allen's dress became entangled with the passing train, and her body was horribly mangled. The child with her narrowly escaped. Part of her dress was torn, but she was not injured.

LODGING-HOUSE FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—A meeting of citizens was held in South Brooklyn on Monday night, at which resolutions were passed in favor of establishing a home for destitute children in that section of the city. The sum of $2,800 was pledged in behalf of the project.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy of Music was filled last night to hear Gen. Carl Schurz, on the political questions of the times. Mr. Josiah Low presided, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. The meeting was enthusiastic throughout.

THE TWENTIETH WARD MASS MEETING.—The Twentieth Ward Andrew Johnson Club will hold a mass meeting on Thursday evening, on Fort Greene. A number of prominent speakers have been invited, and are expected to be present.

NEW-JERSEY.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. MR. TRAVIS.—The funeral of the late Rev. Mr. Travis took place at Trinity Episcopal Church in Jersey City. The exercises of the burial service were carried on by Rev. Spencer M. Price, assisted by a number of the clergy of New-York, Newark and Rahway. After a funeral sermon the remains were followed to Greenwood by a large number of citizens.

POCKET PICKED.—A man named James Eyre, residing at No. 66 Garden-street, Hoboken, had his pocket picked near the Jersey City Ferry, on Monday evening, of a pocket-book and watch valued at $350.

IDENTIFIED.—The soldier's messenger, who dropped down dead on Monday at the locomotive works in Jersey City, was named Henry Seamish, of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Regiment. He leaves a family residing in Brooklyn. The body of the young man found floating in the ferry slip at Jersey City, has been identified as that of a young man named McBride, of New-York.

AN INFANT SUFFOCATED.—Coroner Kirsten, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of an infant two months old, named Michael Welsh, whose parents reside at No. 177 South Second-street. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by suffocation.

[Advertisement.]

"Are fully established as goods of high order."—Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, and all of Burnett's manufacture.—*Chicago Tribune.*

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS.—It is universally conceded, we believe, that Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is unsurpassed by any Hat manufacturer in the City. For beauty of material, elegance of style and peculiar becomingness, his Hat for the present season exceeds any hitherto introduced, and they are in great demand.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is the only protection in the world that has never been broken through by burglars. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Capt. Cramer and lady, Miss Fink, Miss A. Dailey, W. W. Mitchell, Geo. O. Marey, Mr. Goldie, P. Brown, C. Priestner, E. P. Allen, W. H. Underwood, W. Mallory, T. Quinn, J. Dougherty, Wm. Windward, Wm. E. Rooi, E. A. Warfield, S. P. Chase, R. P. Long, Wm. Lapin, R. Holland, J. B. Cooper, W. H. Godfrey.

In steamship Pioneer, from Cow Bay—Wm. McDonald, wife and 4 children, D. Shehan, wife and daughter, D. McDonald, D. McLean.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern—F. Ulricl, H. H. Watson, Wm. Fenet, Robt. Rice, Capt. Day.

In steamship Lodona, from Galveston—Mrs. Baker and child.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Wm. Bugby, G. E. Searles, Jas. O'Neill and lady, Wm. Blackham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 21 | Sun sets..... 5 07 | Moon rises... 5 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 30 | Gov. Island. 8 19 | Hell Gate... 9 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. G. Ames; Metis, Burton, Boston, Nat. Steamship Co.; C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, M. Dalzell; Malta, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Barks Eugenie, (Fr.,) Lang, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; M. Williamson, Thompson, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.; Courser, Dickey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Robert, Moore, Hotchkiss, Demarara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; W. K. Chapman, (Br.,) Coe, Halifax, P. I. Nevius & Son; Continental, (Br.,) Laird, Campeachy and Laguna, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Marquis de Santa Cruz, (Braz.,) Lentz, Pernambuco, C. Ludmann.

Schooners Cabot, Bacon, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; M. J. Russell, Smith, Jacksonville, Baker & Dayton; A. M. Lee, Dukes, Jacksonville, Goldthwaite & Co.; Annie W. Collins, Gordon, Newbern, Van Brunt & Slaght; Carrie Heyer, Poland, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Katie Ruger, Crowell, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Jane Emson, Emson, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, Galveston 6th inst., via Key West and Charleston 80 hours, where she put in for coal, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. winds the entire passage. 11th inst., lat. 24 50, lon. 85, saw brig Mary Ann, of Halifax, standing N.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. 20th inst., 3 P. M., passed steamer Euclid, hence for Newbern.

Steamship Valley City, Snyder, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand. Towed steamer to this port.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Chapman, Cow Bay 4 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Prometheus, Hoyt, Boston, with mdse. to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Eagle, Burdett, Norfolk 36 hours, in ballast to W. P. Clyde.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Woodward, London and Isle of Wight Sept. 22, with mdse. and 86 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was 10 ds. in the English Channel with strong westerly winds; since then have had light winds and fine weather; 19th inst., 45 miles E. of Nantucket Lightship, saw a bark-rigged steamer apparently in distress; an outward bound steamer lay by her a short time and proceeded on her course.

Bark Star King, Anderson, Cette Sept. 3, Gibraltar 14th, with wine, &c., to master. From the 7th to 18th inst. had a succession of violent gales from N. N. W. to N. E. and N. N. E., with tremendous sea; 18th, lat. 35 15, lon. 73 54, saw bark Mary Elizabeth with colors of distress; boarded her and took off the Captain and crew, 12 in number; the Captain of the M. E. reported having passed the wreck of the M. B. Dyer, with four men on board, but his vessel being then in a sinking condition, could render them no assistance; we stood on the starboard tack in hopes of falling in with the schooner, but were unsuccessful; during the night it blew with great violence, with very heavy sea.

Bark T. Cushing, (of Stockton,) Rogers, New-Orleans 35 ds., with mdse. to Welsh & Graves. Was bound to Bordeaux; put into this port in distress, having experienced a succession of easterly gales, sweeping decks and washing everything movable overboard, also causing the vessel to leak badly.

Bark George Kingman, (of Boston,) Hammond, Frontera Sept. 17, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with mahogany, &c., to S. F. Small & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Elizabeth, Matthai, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to Waeshshagar & Palmie. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Bark Chinsteeson, (Norw.,) Hoyer, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. 21st inst., lat. 37 48, lon. 73 24, 1 A. M., saw a screw steamship on fire, with another steamer lying by her, supposed to have taken the crew off; did not ascertain the names of either; the one on fire sank at 3 P. M. 22d inst.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Guantanamo 25 ds., with sugar to Darrell & Nash. 6th inst., lat. 30 54, lon. 73 02, saw a brig strg. to the N. W., with mainmast gone; 11th, lat. 28 30, lon. 73 48, saw a schooner with loss of foremast and mainmast head gone; 19th, was boarded by brig Osprey, of and for St. John, N. B., from Barbados, 26 ds. out, having on board the crew of the schooner Satilla, of New-York; they wanted some provisions, but being short ourselves could not supply them; 21st, 5:30 P. M., saw steamer Theodore D. Wagner, from Boston for Charleston, on fire; got our boats and rendered them all the assistance possible; 6:30 got all the women and children, 16 in number, safely on board the brig; 2:45 A. M. 22d, finding it impossible to save her, the crew abandoned her, 10 of them coming on board, the remainder, 17, going on board the schr. Enoch Pratt, bd. to New-York.

Brig Haidee, (Br., of Jamaica,) Outerbridge, Savannah la Mar 20 ds., with logwood and bamboo to Henry De Cordoza & Co. 6th, in the Gulf of Florida, had a hurricane from N. to N. N. E., and was obliged to scud for three hours; and from 14th to 18th, off Hatteras, had another hurricane from N. N. W. to N. N. E.

Brig Susan, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Smart, Harbor Grace, N. F., 24 ds., with fish and oil to M. E. Green & Carrie. Had strong easterly gales most of the passage; lay to 5 ds.; 20th inst., no lat., &c., saw a ship painted black, with white stripe, standing N., with loss of mainmast, foretopgallantmast and mizzentopmast.

Brig Oswaldd, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Seville 42 ds., with mdse. to order. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Brig J. Banks, (of Halifax,) Cochran, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. F. V. Turner, Hallock, Newbern, N. C., via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with shingles to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, ——, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Leete, Virginia.

Schr. Barbara, Hedden, Virginia.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Heigher, Virginia.

Schr. D. S. Malter, Clayton, Virginia.

Schr. W. Simms, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. Alice Ida, Mears, Virginia.

Schr. J. Collins, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. H. J. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. A. Wiley, Avery, Baltimore.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Minerva, Jefferson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. Boardman, Boardman, Georgetown.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Mudge, Georgetown.

Schr. S. G. Hart, Rawley, Georgetown.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Cullen, Georgetown.

Schr. R. Strong, Brown, Georgetown.

Schr. S. J. Frost, Frost, Georgetown.

Schr. E. Moore, Chambers, Georgetown.

Schr. E. Watson, Cranmer, Georgetown.

Schr. C. Hall, Doughty, Virginia.

Schr. Moderator, Rutan, Virginia.

Schr. R. Knight, Bartlett, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Arr. steamers George Appold, Baltimore; Mary Sanford, New-York; ships Berkshore, Cadiz; Wm. Woodbury, Shields; Edward Hyman, do.; brigs Margaret, Malaga; Charles Miller, Georgetown; Manzoni, Baltimore; Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia.

Also arr. ship Goethe, St. John, N. B., for Melbourne; put in for repairs, having sprung a leak; also bark Trogan, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Arr. steamer Cuba, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Raleigh, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig M. A. Read, Read, from St. Andrew's, N. B., for Havana, lumber laden, put into Philadelphia A. M. 23d, with loss of masts, sails and rigging in a gale Oct. 4, lat. 30, lon. 13 15; will have to discharge preparatory to undergoing repairs.

The schr. Alba, from Charleston for Boston, put into Philadelphia 23d inst. leaky, with sails torn, bowsprit and rudder gone, having been in the gale of the 14th inst. off Hatteras.

The brig Caroline, at St. Jago 11th inst., from Baltimore, had decks swept, lost sails, boat, &c., and had Captain washed overboard.

The brig Harriet, before reported as ashore at Holmes' Hole, came off A. M. 22d after discharging about 75 tons of coal.

The schr. Challenge, from Virginia for New-York, was at Little Egg Harbor 20th, having put in with loss of foresail, bulwarks washed away and leaking.

The bark Castlehow, arr. 22d inst., is consigned to J. C. McArthur.

The schr. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, at Boston, sunk at her wharf night of the 22d inst.

Spoken, &c.

Horatio—ship, Palmer, from New-York for Shanghai, Aug. 20, lat. 19 S., lon. 28 W.

Howard—brig, with loss of mainmast, 22d inst., 120 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook; required no assistance.

Queen of the Sea—brig, from Cuba for Boston, off Barnegat, no date.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, Oct. 4, bark Woodside and brig G. W. Barter, ldg. for New-York; schr. Signolia, just arr.

At Savannah la Mar Oct. 2, a bark hailing from Nova Scotia, dischg.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 603, Oct. 23, 1866.
28, 59, 71, 21, 48, 78, 54, 51, 5, 80, 61, 58, 40, 42.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 604, Oct. 23, 1866.
38, 75, 15, 43, 63, 27, 51, 1, 66, 50, 56, 32, 58.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 503, Oct. 23, 1866.
16, 76, 50, 57, 51, 41, 78, 13, 32, 60, 17, 10, 44, 85.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 504, Oct. 23, 1866.
72, 22, 38, 12, 4, 10, 14, 55, 20, 16, 45, 57, 18.
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